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TABLE OF CONTENTS

NATIONAL

Page

LU HSÜN AND LANGUAGE REFORM

"Hand Over the Written Language to the Masses" - by Ch'eng Hsiang-hui 1

Revelations Derived from the Original Handwriting of Lu Hsün - by Chiang Hui and Lu Ko 6

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

An Achievement in the Criticism of Lin Piao and Rectification of the Style of Work 8

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Page

Mass Scientific Research in Inner Mongolian Banner 14

AUTUMN EXPORT COMMODITIES FAIR

China's Autumn Export Commodities Fair Opens in Kwangchow 15

TIBET

Northwest China Tibetan Autonomous Chou Makes Great Progress 17

SYNTHETIC FIBER INDUSTRY

Synthetic Fiber Industry Develops in Northwest China Province 18

HANDICRAFTS

Veteran Foochow Art Craftsman Passes on Skill to Young People 19

HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION

Northeast China Hilly Hsien Builds Motor Road Network 21

RAILROADS

Northwest China Railway Station Offers Good Service 22

GRAIN HARVEST

East China Commune Achieves High Yields in Former Disaster Area 23

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Livestock-Raising Commune Prospers on Inner Mongolian Grasslands 25

SPORTS

China Holds National Handball Tournament 26

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND ARAB PEOPLE

Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial: Arab People's Cause Against Aggression Invincible 27

FOREIGN DIPLOMATS

Commercial Attaches Visit Kiangsu Province 29

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Chin Li-sheng Meets and Fetes Albanian Scientists 29

Page

Chiao Kuan-hua Fetes Albanian Delegation to UN 30

CHINA AND CAMEROON

Chinese Table Tennis Team Arrives in Yaounde 30

CHINA AND CANADA

Canadian Prime Minister and Mrs. Trudeau Visit Loyang 31

Canadian Prime Minister and Mrs. Trudeau in Kweilin 33

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Dietmen Group Leaves Peking 35

Liao Cheng-chih Meets Japanese Guests 36

Japanese Guests Leave Kwangchow for Home 36

Chinese Broadcasting and Television Delegation Arrives in Tokyo 36

Japanese Friends from Hokkaido Feted in Peking 37

CHINA AND KOREA

Li Hsien-nien, Yang Chieh Meet Korean Railway Delegation 37

Korean Vice Premier Receives Chinese Friendship Visitors' Group 38

CHINA AND MEXICO

Mexican Tourist Group Leaves Peking 38

CHINA AND PERU

Chinese Vice Minister of Public Health Meets and Fetes Peruvian Guests 39

Delegation of Peruvian National System of Support for Social Mobilization Arrives in Peking 39

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Swedish Army Commander Leaves Hangchow for Kwangchow 40

CHINA AND UN

Chinese Foreign Minister Meets UNDP Administrator Peterson and His Party 41

Page

CHINA AND US

Premier Chou En-lai, NPC Vice Chairman Kuo Mo-jo Meet and Fete Chinese-American Physicists 41

CHINA AND UPPER VOLTA

Acting Voltaic President and Prime Minister Receive Chinese Charge d'Affaires ad Interim 42

CHINA AND WEST GERMANY

Chinese Films Shown at 22nd Mannheim International Film Week 42

NATIONAL

SERIAL PICTURES AND PAINTINGS

Raise Ideological Standard, Practice Diligently and Advance in the Wake of Victory - by Ch'ang Ch'eng 43

Chinese Paintings Should Have a Touch of the Times - by Wen Mei 47

Laboring People Are Creators of New Culture 51

RURAL PEOPLE'S COMMUNES

East China People's Commune Diversifies Economy 57

Socialism Brings Prosperity to Tai People in Southwest China 58

Northeast China Production Brigade Mechanizes Farming 60

Sports Popular in Northwest China People's Commune 61

East China Commune Transforms River Delta 62

North China Commune Improves Health Work 64

RURAL SCHOOLS

Lively Northeast China Primary School 66

HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION

More Highways for Northwest China Multi-National Area 67

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND ALBANIA

China Publishes Comrade Enver Hoxha's Report at 4th Plenum of 6th APL Central Committee 68

Page

Albanian Friendship Visiting Group Leaves Peking for Home 68

CHINA AND CANADA

Prime Minister and Mrs. Trudeau Tour Lichiang River 69

Prime Minister and Mrs. Trudeau Leave China for Home 70

Canadian Prime Minister Trudeau Sends Message to Premier Chou En-lai 71

CHINA AND CONGO

Minister Chi Peng-fei Meets New Congolese Ambassador to China 71

New Congolese Ambassador Presents Credentials to NPC Chairman Chu Teh . . 72

CHINA AND ITALY

Italian Guests Arrive in Peking 72

CHINA AND JAPAN

Tientsin Volleyball Team Leaves Japan for Home 73

Japanese Men's and Women's Volleyball Teams Play Friendly Matches in Peking 73

Japanese Men's and Women's Volleyball Delegation Gives Reciprocal Banquet 75

CHINA AND MALAYSIA

Minister of Public Health Meets Malaysia Medical Association Delegation . 75

MALAYSIA

Malaysian Students Support Just Struggle of Arab People 76

CHINA AND NORWAY

Leading Member of Ministry of Public Health Meets and Fetes Norwegian Medical Delegation 76

CHINA AND PERU

Vice Minister of Agriculture and Forestry Fetes Delegation of Peruvian National System of Support for Social Mobilization . . 77

CHINA AND SRI LANKA

Chinese Ocean Shipping Delegation Leaves Sri Lanka for Home 78

Page

CHINA AND SWITZERLAND

Vice President of Swiss Federal Council Meets Chinese Delegation 79

Delegation of China Council for Promotion of International Trade Leaves Switzerland for Home 79

CHINA AND UN

Chiao Kuan-hua Meets Romanian Foreign Minister, Fetes Egyptian Foreign Minister 80

UNDP Administrator Leaves Peking for Southern China 80

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Premier Pham Van Dong Stops Over in Peking on Way To Visit Other Countries 81

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Yugoslav Fine Arts Exhibition Opens in Peking 82

Delegation of Yugoslav Red Cross Society Leaves Peking for Other Parts of China 82

NATIONAL

MODERN REVOLUTIONARY PEKING OPERAS

With the Red Flag Leading the Way, a Single Spark Starts a Prairie Fire - by Hsin Wen-tung 84

Ode to the Peasants' War Led by the Proletariat - by K'o Ping 91

IRRIGATION

Central China Hsien Build More Irrigation Projects 96

Hydro-Geological Workers Help North China Communes Tap Underground Water 97

FARM MECHANIZATICN

Farm Mechanization in South China Commune 98

TRADITIONAL CHINESE MEDICINE

Former Beggar Becomes Noted Doctor 99

SPORTS

China's 1973 National Weightlifting Championships Closes 101

Page

OVERSEAS CHINESE

Basketball Team of Chinese Compatriots and Students from Taiwan Province Residing in US Visits Shanghai 103

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND ARGENTINA

Chinese Delegation Arrives in Argentina to Negotiate Trade Agreement 105

Yen Chun Meets and Fetes Argentine Physician Dr. David Sussmann and His Wife 105

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

CBA Deputy Director Fetes ABU Secretary-General 106

Kwangchow Acrobatic Troupe Concludes Tour in Melbourne 106

Hsieh Hua Entertains Australian Medical Scientists 107

CHINA AND CUBA

Delegation of Agricultural Investigation of Cuba Leaves Peking for Home 107

CHINA AND FRANCE

Photo Exhibition on President Pompidou's Visit to China Inaugurated in Paris 108

CHINA AND JAPAN

Kuo Mo-jo Meets Japanese Paediatrician 108

Japanese Men's and Women's Volleyball Delegation Leaves Peking for Southern China 109

Kanagawa Concert Marking Anniversary of Normalizing Japan-China Diplomatic Relations 109

Japanese Journal Carries Documents of Tenth National Congress of Communist Party of China 110

CHINA AND KOREA

Chinese Architects' Delegation Leaves for DPRK 112

Chinese Scientific and Technical Cooperation Delegation Leaves for Korea 112

Page

MALAYSIA

Malaysian Students Continue Demonstration Against US Encouragement to Israeli Aggression 113

CHINA AND MALI

Chinese Red Cross Donates Food to Drought-Stricken People in Mali 113

CHINA AND MAURITANIA

Delegation of Mauritania-China Friendship Association Leaves Peking for Home 114

CHINA AND MEXICO

President of Mexican Sports Federation and Mexican Football Delegation Leaves Shanghai for Kwangchow 114

President of Mexican Sports Federation and Mexican Football Delegation Leave Kwangchow for Home 115

CHINA AND PERU

Peruvian Ambassador and Wife Give Reception for Visit to China of Peruvian Guests 116

CHINA AND SPAIN

Chinese Ambassador Presents Credentials to Spanish Chief of State 117

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Swedish Army Commander Leaves Kwangchow for Home 117

Chinese Medical Delegation Concludes Friendly Visit to Sweden 118

CHINA AND SYRIA

Chiao Kuan-hua Fetes Syrian Deputy Foreign Minister 119

CHINA AND UGANDA

Chinese Football Team Concludes Visit to Uganda 119

CHINA AND UN

Huang Hua Speaks at General Steering Committee of UN General Assembly 120

Page

CHINA AND US

Friendship Delegation of US-China People's Friendship Association of Los Angeles Leaves Peking for Home 122

CHINA AND ZAIRE

Chinese Football Team Visits Zaire 122

NATIONAL

LITERATURE AND ART

Materialist Theory of Reflection Must Be Taken as a Guide to Literary and Art Creation - by Hsieh Sheng-wen 124

A Sloppy Carbon Copy of Dühring's "Theory of a Fixed Mold" - by Pi Wen-po and Yang K'uang-han 130

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

Scientific Research Work Must Take the Road of Integration with Workers and Peasants - by Hsia Chen-huan 133

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Central China Factory Expands Capacity by Self-Reliance 138

"We Are Masters of Our Mill" 139

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS

Dockers in Central China Port Study Marxism-Leninism 141

RURAL PEOPLE'S COMMUNES

Southwest China Tri-National Production Brigade Displays Communist Spirit 143

Northwest China Production Brigade Makes Scientific Experiments 144

TRANSFORMATION OF MOUNTAINOUS AREAS

East China Hilly Hsien Prospers 146

HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION

More Roads in East China Mountainous Area 147

SPORTS

China's 1973 National Football Tournament Closes 148

National Tennis Invitational Tournament Held in Shanghai 149

Page

OVERSEAS CHINESE

Some Members of Basketball Team of China Compatriots and Students from Taiwan Province Residing in US Leave Hangchow for Kwangchow 149

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND AFRICA

Secretary-General of Supreme Council for Sport in Africa Leaves China . . 150

CHINA AND ARAB PEOPLES

Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Meets Diplomatic Envoys of Arab Countries and Head of Mission of Palestine Liberation Organization in Peking 150

CHINA AND ARGENTINA

Argentine Ministers Receive Chinese Government Delegation 152

Argentine President, Vice President Receive Chinese Special Envoy, Government Delegation 152

CHINA AND BURUNDI

Burundi Trade Delegation Arrives in Peking 153

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Jen-min Jih-pao Article: "The Lon Nol Clique Should Be Expelled from UN" 154

CHINA AND CAMEROON

Chinese Table Tennis Team Leaves Cameroon for Dahomey 156

CHINA AND CANADA

Canadian Prime Minister Returns to Ottawa from China Visit 157

Canadian Prime Minister Trudeau Speaks on China Tour in House of Commons 157

Friendly Canadian Personage Leaves Peking for Home 158

CHINA AND EGYPT

Message of Thanks from President Sadat to Premier Chou En-lai 158

CHINA AND FRANCE

French Measuring and Scientific Instruments Exhibition Closes in Peking 159

Page

CHINA AND IRAN

Iranian Princess Ashraf Pahlavi Fetes Chiao Kuan-hua 160

CHINA AND JAPAN

NPC Vice Chairman Kuo Mo-jo Meets and Fetes Diet Member of Japanese Socialist Party and His Wife 160

Delegation of Chinese People's Insurance Company Leaves Peking for Japan 161

CHINA AND KOREA

Chinese Scientific and Technical Cooperation Delegation Arrives in Pyongyang 161

Pyongyang Newsmen Warmly Welcome Chinese Jen-min Jih-pao Delegation . . . 162

CHINA AND PERU

Peruvian Vice Minister of Fisheries Arrives in Peking 163

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian Army Medical Delegation Leaves Hangchow for Kwangchow 164

CHINA AND SUDAN

Sudanese National Men's Basketball Team Arrives in Peking 164

Chinese Basketball Association Entertains Sudanese National Men's Basketball Team 165

Sudanese National Men's Basketball Team Plays First Friendly Match in Peking 165

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Tanzanian Minister of Health Gives Reciprocal Banquet 166

CHINA AND UN

UNDP Administrator Concludes China Visit 167

CHINA AND US

Interment of Ashes of Edgar Snow, Friend of Chinese People and Well-known American Author at Peking Ceremony 168

Page

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Mutual Supply of Goods and Payments Agreement for 1973 and Other Documents between Chinese and Vietnamese Governments Signed in Peking 171

CHINA AND YEMEN (PDRY)

Chairman Robaya of PDRY Receives Chinese Ambassador 171

NATIONAL

REVOLUTION IN EDUCATION

Seriously Sum Up Experience and Adhere to Running the School with Open Doors 172

Genuine Knowledge Comes from Practice and Ability Is Acquired Through Struggle 177

SERIAL PICTURES AND PAINTINGS

A New Atmosphere in the Garden of Fine Arts 180

PARTY LEADERSHIP

Leading Role of Party Organizations in Central China Commune 187

WORKER CADRES

Noted Chinese Silk Tapestry Factory Trains Worker Cadres 190

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

Chinese Agriculture, Industry, Medicine and Scientific Research Using Radioactive Isotopes 191

SILK INDUSTRY

East China City Develops Silk Industry 194

FISHERIES

East China Fishing Commune Makes Great Advance in Production 195

SPORTS

Mass Sports Activities Among PLA Men 197

Page

FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Chinese Friendship Group Leaves for Albania, Romania 198

CHINA AND BURUNDI

Chinese Foreign Trade Minister Fetes Burundi Trade Delegation 198

CHINA AND FRANCE AND NETHERLANDS

President of International Council of Scientific Unions Leaves Peking 199

CHINA AND GUYANA

Government Trade Delegation from Guyana Arrives in Peking 200

First Ambassador of Guyana to China Arrives in Peking 201

Chinese Foreign Trade Minister Fetes Guyanese Trade Delegation 201

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Trade Union Delegation Arrives in Peking 202

Chinese Port Friendship Delegation Leaves Peking for Japan 202

CHINA AND MALI

Chinese Red Cross Society Donates Medicines to Drought-Stricken Mali People 203

CHINA AND NETHERLANDS

Netherlands Guest Arrives in Peking 203

CHINA AND NEW ZEALAND

New Zealand Doctors' and Academics' Touring Party Leaves Peking 204

CHINA AND PERU

Vice Foreign Minister Yu Chan Meets and Fetes Peruvian Guests 204

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Chinese Vice Minister of National Defense Meets Romanian Army Medical Delegation 205

Page

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Tanzanian Health Delegation Leaves Peking for Home 205

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Vietnamese Vice Minister of Foreign Trade Leaves Peking 206

CHINA AND YEMEN (YAR)

Chinese Red Cross Grain Supplies Handed Over to Yemen Arab Republic 206

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* NATIONAL *
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LU HSÜN AND LANGUAGE REFORM

"Hand Over the Written Language to the Masses"

- after reading Lu Hsün's "Men-wai Wen-t'an"

by

Ch'eng Hsiang-hui (程祥徽)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, October 10, 1973)

Forty years ago, amidst the hubbub of the Kuomintang counter-revolutionary encirclement and suppression, Lu Hsün held aloft the banner of cultural revolution and wrote his tirade, "Men-wai Wen-t'an" (门外文谈). It was a most valuable teaching material of historical materialism, a powerful weapon for assailing the rabid attack of feudal reactionism in the thirties. Based on the basic theory of Marxism, it scientifically explained the viewpoint that the written language and literature originated from the social practice of the masses of the people, and vividly delineated the outline of development of the history of human culture. In this article, he loudly eulogized the toiling masses who had created culture but had been barred from the door of culture, and shouted the revolutionary slogan that inspired the militancy of the people--"Hand over the written language to the masses." ("Men-wai Wen-t'an" VIII)

"Hand over the written language to the masses" means handing over the written language to its creator--the working masses. This is a struggle to restore the true look to history, a combat between the two kinds of historical concept, namely, "history is made by the heroes" and"history is made by the slaves," and a violent contention between the exploiting class and the exploited class. The true look of history is that the written language is a social phenomenon that comes into being following the development of production and under the condition that there is a demand by mandkind for intercourse in writing. The written language is a product of labor; it is the crystallization of the experience of hundreds and thousands of years of social practice and the

collective spiritual wealth of the members of society. It is definitely not something invented by "sages" born with knowledge.

Lu Hsün pointed out: "The written language owes its formation and circulation to many hands and the understanding of the masses as a whole over the long years. It is difficult to pinpoint who is its author, and to give the credit to a sage is nothing more than a speculation." (Collected Works of Lu Hsün, Vol. VIII, p. 256) This assertion profoundly reveals the essence of the written language, exhibits its true origin and warmly sings the praises of the great merit of the working people. However, all exploiting classes and their representatives all along deny the slaves of their historical achievement through labor in creating the written language. They try their utmost to "credit a sage" (this is, the ideolized "hero" representing the interests of the exploiting classes) with the invention of the written language, hoard up the written language as a "scarce commodity," and turn it into "something for the privileged." They distort the historical facts and make unfounded conjectures with the object of using the written language as a tool to fool and dominate the people and to obstruct the political emancipation and liberation of the masses.

The sharp eyes of Lu Hsün saw through the tricks of the class enemy. With historical materialism as weapon, he examined an abundance of materials provided by the written languages of China and other countries, and thoroughly exposed that by deliberately giving the written language a dignified look, the intention of the exploiting classes was to dignify themselves along with it and make monopoly use of the written language as "something to dominate others." The ideological significance and combat role of "Men-wai Wen-t'an" lie in its exposing the fraud to credit the "heroes" with the invention of the written language, baring the sinister essence of the exploiting classes in monopolizing the written language, and calling on the slaves to rise and fight for restoring the true look to history.

Marxism holds that the cultural emancipation of the working people is always accompanied by its political emancipation and liberation. But the exploiting classes and their representatives "are unwilling to let the workers and peasants raise their heads politically and culturally." Therefore, we must combine the struggle for the seizure of cultural rights with the struggle for the seizure and consolidation of political power, and look upon the struggle for seizing cultural rights as a component of the revolutionary cause of the proletariat and an important link in carrying out the proletarian revolutionary line.

In the movement to criticize Lin Piao and rectify the style of work today, the slogan of "hand over the written language to the masses" is of profound and realistic significance to us. Liu Shao-ch'i, Lin Piao and other swindlers of their kind consistently oppose the revolutionary truth that "history is made by the slaves" and style themselves as the "luminaries" and "geniuses." On the cultural front, they vainly attempt to realize bourgeois cultural autocracy and stubbornly uphold the culture of the feudal exploiting classes. They rabidly attack Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and put up one "high threshold" after another to impede the cultural emancipation and liberation of the worker-peasant masses. Their sinister object is to carry out the

counter-revolutionary revisionist line through monopolizing culture in a vain attempt to topple the proletarian dictatorship and restore capitalism, so as to turn China into a colony of imperialism and social-imperialism. Lu Hsün's article and battle cry lead us to clear away the mist and fog spread by Liu Shao-ch'i, Lin Piao and other swindlers of their kind, lay hold of their ultra-Right essence, make deep-going revolutionary mass criticism, and thoroughly settle accounts with their counter-revolutionary crimes.

"Hand over the written language to the masses"--this is a textbook for instructing the proletariat and the masses to know their own historical status and historical role, a bugle call for the laborers to seize back the fruit of their labor from the hands of the exploiters. In order to seize back the fruit of their labor, the slaves must see clearly the course of their own struggle and strengthen their confidence in victory. Lu Hsün's "Men-wai Wen-t'an" is a masterpiece that records the historical merits of the working people, and the slogan of "hand over the written language to the masses" is a mobilization order encouraging the proletarians to proceed with their struggle.

The people are the makers of the written language and are also a great impetus to the development of the written language. In order to seize back the right to make use of the written language, the proletariat and the masses of the people must wage an unremitting revolutionary struggle. Lu Hsün's article tells us that in the long years since the beginning of history, the people have won the right to create and reform the written language through the practice of labor and struggle. The tying of knots on a string for record before the invention of written language was a creation by the laborers through social practice. Up to the thirties in the 20th century, "people in our village, for fear of forgetting to do some important thing the following day, often said, 'Tie a knot on the rope for typing the trousers!'" ("Men-wai Wen-t'an" III) Lu Hsün thus used the livelihood of the working people to vividly show the historical origin of the method of tying knots on a string for record created by labor. Later, the tying of knots on a string was "substituted with documents," thus leading to the beginning of the history of written language. The drawings carved on bronzeware were evidently the works of the working people. The graphic drawings were "transferred to other plane surfaces by means of lines" ("Men-wai Wen-t'an" III), thus freeing the written language from its primitive state.

The written language was produced by the masses of the people through social practice and was developed through violent class struggle. The appearance of "vulgar characters" among the people opportunely reflected the realities of the spoken language and represented the orientation of the development of written language. The "standard characters" of the reactionary classes drew the written language farther and farther away from the spoken language actually used. Their so-called "standardization of characters" was for smothering the life and restricting the development of the written language. In the Sung Dynasty, Chang Yu opposed the simplification of "豁 鬚 鄀" as "漠 須 邦" ("Fu Ku P'ien" 复古编). During the Ch'ing Dynasty, Pi Yüan listed the "radicals" as "vulgar characters" ("Ching-tien Wen-tzu Pien-cheng Shu" 经典文字辨证书).....However, the wheel of history had crushed the arms of the praying mantis in the development of written language, and the forward development of written language still followed the will of the people. The struggle

between the "standard characters" and the "vulgar characters" gave impetus to the development of written language, but the masses of the people were at all times taking the position affording initiative in the struggle.

Beginning in the last year of the Ch'ing Dynasty, various phonetic proposals for reforming the Chinese characters appeared one after another. Lu Hsün, the great standard-bearer of the cultural revolution steadfastly took the proletarian stand and unambiguously put forward the revolutionary slogan of "hand over the written language to the masses" in the thirties. Meanwhile, he charted the future course of written language for the Chinese people: The future Chinese character must record "the language of the broad masses used everywhere" ("Men-wai Wen-t'an" VIII) (standard spoken language). Furthermore, the written language must "be Latinized" so as to promote "the universal upgrading of Chinese culture." ("Men-wai Wen-t'an" X)

However, the social system of old China in pre-liberation days was the major enemy to the realization of "handing over the written language to the masses." While the people unremittingly gave impetus to the development of Chinese characters, the exploiting classes ran counter to the law of history governing the development of written language, and devised all ways and means to retard progress in the development of written language. "The written language budded among the people but was subsequently taken over by the privileged." ("Men-wai Wen-t'an" VI) The privileged controlled the written language for the purpose of "governing other people." They deliberately gave it a "dignified" and "mysterious" look and made "the written language difficult" in order to deprive the working masses of the right to learn and use it. As Lu Hsün said, "Besides subjecting the broad masses to these restrictions in the form of status and economy, a high threshold of difficulty has also been added to our Chinese written language." ("Men-wai Wen-t'an" VI)

In the years feudal reactionism was rampant, Lu Hsün went against the tide by declaring the inevitable doom of the reactionary forces who vainly attempted to monopolize the written language. He said, "The arbitary creation of a new Ts'ang Chieh is doomed to failure." ("Men-wai Wen-t'an" III) Wu Tse-t'ien "had coined queer characters" ("Men-wai Wen-t'an" III), but because these characters did not come from among the masses, they also could not be preserved. Only the written language that "is in complete rapport with and is passed on orally by" the people can have a vigorous life. Historical dialectics has fully testified to Lu Hsün's scientific prediction.

"The people, and the people alone, are the motive force in the making of world history." The masses have created history and given impetus to the development of history. After the founding of new China, the proletariat and the broad working masses of China have become the masters of the country. Under the leadership of the Party, the revolutionary spirit of the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers in creating and reforming the written language has developed to the full extent, and their wisdom and intelligence have been brought into play as never before. Guided by general and specific policies for the reform of the written language as charted by Chairman Mao, a movement to reform the written language based on the simplified characters and the popularization of the standard spoken language and the Chinese language phoneticization plan is being pushed forward on a broad front and to a great depth that

know no precedent in history. The activities of the masses to create, reform and propel the development of the written language have entered a brand new stage.

Lu Hsün's ideal of "handing over the written language to the masses" can only be realized under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. A brand new written language that "is in complete rapport and is passed on orally" aspired by Lu Hsün can also be gradually translated into reality in the new China under the leadership of Chairman Mao and the Chinese Communist Party. As we read once again "Men-wai Wen-t'an" today, we must learn from Lu Hsün his clearcut proletarian stand and revolutionary fighting spirit as well as his scientific attitude based on historical materialism. We must strengthen our conviction in the making of history by the slaves, sweep away the idealist conception of history of all descriptions, and forge ahead in triumph to realize the great goal put forward by Chairman Mao--"The written language must be reformed and must take the phonetic orientation in common with the written languages of the world."

* * *

Revelations Derived from the Original Handwriting of Lu Hsün

- expressing a hope that continued efforts be made in simplifying and putting in order the Chinese characters

by

Chiang Hui (江晖) and Lu Ko (鲁歌)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, October 10, 1973)

We are secondary school language teachers of Urumchi in Sinkiang. Recently, we have reread Lu Hsün's manuscripts and diary and learned a profound lesson from his original handwriting. Meanwhile, we feel that they are also of valuable significance in guiding our continued efforts in simplifying the Chinese characters.

In Lu Hsün's manuscripts, there are many simplified characters, such as "当," "碎," "粹," "为" ("身"), "苍蝇," "模胡," etc., from which we can learn lessons.

Quite a number of pupils, ranging from those in primary schools up to those graduates from middle schools, are still unable to distinguish between the two radicals "礻" and "衤," and often tend to mix them up. For example, they write "初中" as "初中," "精神" as "精神," etc. Although the teachers have again and again rectified their mistakes and spent much time in this connection, such mistakes are still often made. If the pupils could devote so much time to the study of other scientific and cultural knowledge, that would be of great advantage to the building of the motherland. In Lu Hsün's manuscripts, we often notice that these two "radicals" are as a rule written as "礻," for example, "社," "视," "初," "神," etc. What a good revelation this is to us! Would it not be much better to ignore the one or two dots and use no dot at all?

The Chinese characters are really very complicated. For example, when writing such characters as "恭," "添," "慕," "漆," "暴," etc., the pupils are often at a loss to know whether "小" or "水" should be written at the bottom. In Lu Hsün's manuscripts, these characters are often written as "恭," "添," "慕," "漆," "暴," etc., and the bottom part is always written as "小." As far as the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers and the young pupils are concerned, since this is simple and easy to remember, they are not prone to make mistakes, and it is better to unify the bottom part. Again, when writing such characters as "直," "宜," "真," "厦," etc., the pupils are often not sure whether two or three horizontal strokes should be used. In Lu Hsün's manuscripts, one vertical stroke is often used in place of the horizontal strokes, and these characters are written as "直," "宜," "真," "厦," etc. This is easy to write and remember.

Right now, the pupils are finding the structural auxiliaries of "的," "地," and "得" a great headache and most difficult to master. They often

use them wrongly, and the teachers have not much success in their repeated attempts to rectify these mistakes. In Mr. Lu Hsün's works, the characters of "的" and "地" are interchangeable in many places. Can they now be merged?

Mr. Lu Hsün tried his utmost to advocate the reform of Chinese characters. He said that the Chinese characters are like a high threshold to the masses in that they are difficult. "This threshold alone takes more than ten years of effort to negotiate. At present, the urgent wish of the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers as well as the young pupils is that continued efforts be made to simplify and put in order the Chinese characters.

Since we have simplified "魚" as "鱼," we can now simplify also the characters "黑," "焦," "然," "照," etc., as "黑," "隹," "然," "照," etc. These characters are written in this way in Lu Hsün's manuscripts.

Chinese characters should be reduced by one or two strokes so long as this can be done. In Lu Hsün's manuscripts, the characters "族," "謹," "卑," "碑," "冥," "鬼," "惠," "脊," ("脊"), "骨," etc., are all simpler than the original characters. Lu Hsün has written some characters in even simpler forms. For example, he has simplified "亂" ("乱") as "乚" (see "On 'Face'," "Confucius of Contemporary China" and other manuscripts), and "豆腐" as "豆付" (see his manuscript "Leafing Through at Random"). This is of value to our continued effort in simplifying the Chinese characters and in improving the simplified characters.

Chairman Mao instructs us that "the written language must be reformed and take the phonetic orientation in common with the languages of the world." He also points out that the phoneticization of Chinese characters calls for plenty of preparatory work and prior to phoneticization, the Chinese characters must be simplified to facilitate present use. The main trend of development for Chinese characters is from complexity to simplicity, and the continued simplification of Chinese characters is an irresistible trend of historical development. Lu Hsün instructed us: "As indicated by history, when making any reform...it is essential to conduct research, to think, to make decisions and to show fortitude." He also said: "The important thing is to do." These words are most valuable to the success of our work to reform the written language. Let us firmly adhere to the principle of "from the masses, to the masses" and do a better and better job in simplifying and putting in order the Chinese characters under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

* * *

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

An Achievement in the Criticism of Lin Piao and Rectification of the Style of Work

- a record of training the first term of worker-peasant-soldier students in scientific research by the Science Faculty at Peking University

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, October 11, 1973)

I

In the southern part of the old Chingho Town and by the side of a wide ditch, there is a factory in the mingling of light and shadow of green trees. This is the Peking Vermicelli Factory.

Our ancestors started producing and eating vermicelli centuries ago. The method of producing vermicelli from acidic paste was recorded in ancient books three or four hundred years ago. This unique creation of the working people in our country has been passed down to the present day. When you go to the Vermicelli Factory, you can see the master-workmen crush and grind the beans into thick soybean milk. He then pours in acidic paste to precipitate the starch in the soybean milk. Finally the starch is put into a filtering ladle through which white fine vermicelli passes out. In this process, the key lies in the acidic paste. After the residue of the soybean milk has been left in a pool for a few days, it naturally ferments, turns sour and forms the acidic paste for precipitating starch. For many years, the working people in our country have used this method to produce the unique product of our country--vermicelli. But why can acidic paste cause the precipitation of starch? This is a "riddle" which no one has solved. No effective control was exercised over this key in the process of the production of vermicelli. Frequently the starch did not precipitate and a great quantity of raw materials were wasted.

This spring, the leaders and workers of the Peking Vermicelli Factory went to the Department of Biology at Peking University several times in the hope of studying jointly the problem of acidic paste. The Specialty in Agro-Microbiology accepted this task and set it as a topic for training the first term of worker-peasant-soldier students in scientific research.

Dare they accept such a task? The students said: "The workers, peasants and soldiers have sent us to the university. The aim of our studies is to render better service to the workers, peasants and soldiers. We have to consider as urgent what the workers, peasants and soldiers consider as urgent, and we must acept this task." In the movement to criticize Lin Piao and rectify the style of work, two instructors received education and realized that in order to give proper training in scientific research, they had first to solve the question of for whom and make training in scientific research serve socialism. But faced with the actual problem, an old teacher was slightly intimidated. In the past, studies had been made on acidic paste in the country, but the problem had not been solved. She thought: "Can we solve within a few months the problems which the others could not solve?" But she again thought: "The

great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and rectify the style of work have criticized the revisionist line and the erroneous thoughts of conducting scientific research for personal prestige and gain. I have said myself that we must serve the people and consider as urgent what the workers, peasants and soldiers consider as urgent. How can I shrink from this task?" Therefore the teachers and students unified their understanding and went to the vermicelli factory after making specific preparations.

II

On arriving in the workshop, the teachers and students put on their work clothes. They worked together with and learned from the master-workmen. Their modesty in seeking advice and their eagerness to beat others in performing strenuous and filthy work gained the confidence of the master-workmen. The master-workmen said: "Our place here was described in the past as 'the stinking flour room.' Today, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, university professors and students are sent here." "The university teachers and students nowadays are different from those of the past."

How does this difference come about? It is the result of criticizing "the theory of the genius" advocated by swindlers like Lin Piao in the movement to criticize Lin Piao and rectify the style of work, giving priority to practice and embracing the dialectical materialist concepts which regard the masses as the real heroes. The teachers and students said, "We have eaten vermicelli for many years, but we are not clear how vermicelli is produced until now." "When we first took up this task, we did not even know how acidic paste looked like. After participating in productive labor and learning from the experience of master-workmen, we have acquired some fundamental knowledge." Through joint labor, the thoughts and feelings of the teachers and students were transformed. Under the education of the working class, the old teacher started to disregard personal "face." She said, "If I can render some contributions to the factory, I have not whiled away half of my life fruitlessly."

Teachers and students also made strenuous efforts to collect relevant materials of domestic and foreign origin so as to comprehend the results of other people's work. They sought advice from the teachers concerned in a certai school and obtained the materials accrued by the students of a certain school when they conducted research in acidic paste in 1964. A science worker over 70 years of age had done some research on acidic paste in 1935. They also sought advice from this old man and got hold of his research reports written 30 years ago with the paper already turned yellow. They also came by a small quantity of materials which told how other methods (not the method of acidic paste) were used to produce starch in foreign countries. In the university, they sought advice from the experienced teachers in the various fields of biochemistry, organic chemistry, physical chemistry and colloidal chemistry and solicited the assistance of others for ideas and methods.

The teachers and students repeatedly analyzed and studied the various materials obtained by master-workmen from practical experience and investigations. They discovered that their forerunners had done considerable work in the field of acidity, and although they had not achieved success, they had

enabled others to traverse a less tortuous path. A research center of the Ministry of Light Industry submitted that the ability of acidic paste to precipitate starch had something to do not only with acidity but possibly also with the turbid substance in the acidic paste. The experience of the master-workmen was further enriched. Master-workman Sun said: "Whether acidic paste can be put to good use or not involves not only the question of acidity. Because acidic paste of the same acidity sometimes can be put to good use and sometimes cannot." Mater-workman Chia also gave a graphic description saying: "Only that which becomes turbid, turns white and emits a sweet smell can be put to good use."

On the basis of seriously analyzing the practical experience of the master-workmen and the results of work of the units concerned, the teachers and students, together with the master-workmen and technicians, mapped out plans for experiments which included eight projects. The experiments were conducted by two students Kan Chung-ju and Yü Yung-man, together with the technicians in the factory. The results of their experiments show that no matter what kind of acid is used and regardless of how high its acidity may be, when it is poured into the soybean milk, it cannot make starch precipitate. This refutes the theory that acid can cause the precipitation of starch. Meanwhile when the centrifugal precipitate of acidic paste which has been washed several times is poured into soybean milk, it can similarly make starch precipitate rapidly. This further refutes the theory that acid can cause the precipitation of starch. Starch precipitation was estimated at an initial stage to be caused by the action of the bacteria of lactic acid. This result was obtained on June 9.

They had not yet read about the action of bacterium acidic lactici causing starch precipitation in the scientific publications at home or abroad. On June 10, the teachers, students and technicians carried out repeated experiments on this result and verified the scientific value of the above-mentioned result.

On the afternoon of June 11, in the laboratory of the factory, the responsible cadres and several old master-workmen in the factory listened to the concise reports from the teachers and students on the study of acidic paste with great joy. Following this, Kan Chung-jui performed an experiment on the spot for the others: He poured into the soybean milk some clear fluid of a specific acidity which he had extracted from the acidic paste with the centrifuge tube. People saw that the starch in the soybean milk did not precipitate; but when he poured the precipitate taken out from the acidic paste into the soybean milk, the starch in the soybean milk immediately formed into lumps which precipitated one by one. The whole laboratory immediately burst into action. At this time, Yü Yung-man had already prepared the smears of the precipitate of the acidic paste and invited the others to look through the microscope. The others saw that the substance which causes starch precipitation is actually a micro-organism with a great variety of shapes. Some were spherical and some were rod-shaped. All people were all the more excited.

III

This preliminary result brought great joy to this collective group of over ten people including teachers, students and technicians. However, they were not dizzy with success. They continued to carry out thoroughgoing research work on several aspects. Worker-peasant-soldier students Kan Chung-ju, Sung Yün, Yü Yung-man and Chia Yün-chung all the more threw themselves into the new struggle with high spirits and firm determination.

What actually is the strain that causes the precipitation of starch in acidic paste? Yü Yung-man, this young person from a poor-peasant family and was once the deputy secretary of the Party branch of a production brigade in Huajou hsien in suburban Peking, scrutinized things thoroughly and diligently and humbly sought the opinions of the others. With the energetic assistance of research workers in the Institute of Micro-Organism of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, he separated the various strains and, through experiments, ascertained that it was the bacterium acidic lactici in the acidic paste that caused starch precipitation. But was the reaction caused by the streptococcus acicid lactici or the bacillus acidic lactici in the bacterium acidic lactici? Yü Yung-man and the technicians carried out experiments on 96 strains of bacterium acidic lactici. What can cause starch precipitation is streptococcus acidic lactici while bacillus acidic lactici cannot bring about that reaction. There are many types of streptococcus acidic lactici. Which type can cause the effect of precipitation in starch? Their final result ascertains it to be streptococcus lactici in delicious milk.

Sun Yün, who was a student from K'aiyuan hsien in Liaoning, worked together with the technicians in the factory to look into the theory: why can streptococcus lactici in delicious milk cause precipitation in starch? Sung Yün, the young Communist Party member, and Chia Yün-chung, member of the Communist Youth League, participated in research work on acidic paste after completing experiments on another project. Sung Yün read the relevant Chinese and foreign materials. On the basis of analyzing the work of his predecessors, he designed and conducted a series of experiments. After he had washed the mycelium with such organic solvents as ethanol, ether and xylene, the mycelium could still achieve a good effect in precipitating starch. On the contrary, after the destruction of the mycelium by boiling or with other bactericide, the mycelium could not cause starch precipation. This is sufficient to prove that only living mycelium can cause precipitation. Further experiments have initially affirmed that the reaction on living mycelium and starch on each other depends on certain conditions such as certain positively charged ions.

The two students, Party member Kan Chung-ju and CYL member Chia Yün-chung, are presently conducting research together with the technicians in the factory on: how to make streptococcus acidic lactici breed and grow quickly and how to put to use the results of research on acidic paste in production in the workshop as soon as possible? Here a mention must be made of the work carried out by Kan Chung-jui together with the master-workmen to improve the production of black powder. After the precipitation of starch in soybean milk by acidic paste, on the surface of the white precipitate is a layer of black substance, which the master-workmen call "black powder." How can the black powder be processed into starch which meets the quality required? Based on

their long experience in production, the master-workmen have adopted the method of adding salt and a small quantity of soda. The result is sometimes good but sometimes poor. Kan Chung-ju, a young Communist Party member from a rural village in T'ung hsien had worked for a long time together with the master-workmen. He used the theory and knowledge of biochemistry to analyze and sum up the practical experience of the master-workmen and suggested the adoption of the method of adding alkali to separate the impurities in the black powder. By means of this method the vermicelli that passed out was white and good. He also told the master-workmen a very simple and convenient method of testing acidity and alkalinity, and this method was formally put into use in the production of black powder. The master-workmen said, "The university students brought up under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line have solved our practical problems."

IV

What problem has the preliminary result in research work in acidic paste explained to us? The insight acquired by the participating teachers and students in this task is: this is a success of the criticism of Lin Piao and rectification of the style of work. During the criticism of Lin Piao and the rectification of the style of work before the training in scientific research, the teachers and students who participated in this task paid attention to solving the question of for whom and understood the basic concepts that theory comes from practice and that slaves create history. They have thus achieved success in their own research work.

Several old master-workmen have aptly said: "As soon as these teachers and students came to the workshop, they participated in labor. A professor, fearing never filth nor fatigue, made inquiries perseveringly when he encountered problems. They now understand how vermicelli is produced and how acidic paste is used." "They are able to integrate themselves with the workers and regard as urgent what the workers regard as urgent. Their goal is not to collect materials, write theses, become famous or specialists, but to solve the actual problems of production." "On Sundays, they do not go into the town for entertainment, but to the workers' homes and learn from the master-workmen."

What insight have the worker-peasant-soldier students acquired? After considerable discussions, several students concentrated on one point, namely: "We are the first batch of worker-peasant-soldier university students. However, if we did not integrate ourselves with the masses of workers and peasants in compliance with Chairman Mao's teachings, we definitely would accomplish nothing." Kan Chung-ju who was from a rural village in T'ung hsien had a profound understanding of this point. He had obtained practical experience from the master-workmen and solved the problem of washing out black powder in the production of vermicelli together with the master-workmen. He said, "Before you really become one with the workers, you cannot perceive the rich experience the master-workmen have accumulated over a long period. When you sincerely learn from the workers and meticulously use theory and knowledge to analyze these experiences, you will understand how valuable their experiences are."

The two teachers felt all the more excited and encouraged. They said, "These students have a clear aim for learning. They scrutinize things thoroughly and diligently for the revolution. Especially because they have come

from the frontline of production, they can very quickly become one with the master-workmen and apply knowledge from books in the practice of production. This is not to be equalled by university students in the past and is worthy to be learned by us."

Young teacher Lu Kuang-ying added, "To precipitate starch with acidic paste is not the discovery of any one 'genius,' but a creation by the working people. Theory is born on the basis of summing up practical experience. The ability of streptococcus acidic lactici to precipitate starch is not recorded in books of all times and all countries. In the future, we will have to write this down in books. But this is the creation of the working people and is achieved through practice."

Professor Ts'ao Tsung-hsün, who is over 50 years of age, said, "I have spent half of my lifetime to carry out research work in the past 20 to 30 years. Only through the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and rectify the style of work did I begin to understand the basic concept of whom I should serve. Before the great cultural revolution, I instructed over a hundred students in their graduation theses. At that time, although I imparted to them certain theoretical knowledge, I had poisoned them with the thoughts of fame and gain. At that time, we took up some topics divorced from reality solely for the purpose of publishing theses. We felt upset because the problems were not solved. Nowadays, with theory integrated with practice, I feel that intelligence and talents have been liberated." She added, "From the research on acidic paste, I know what is really useful theoretical research. The themes of theories taken from practice are full of vitality. There are many problems, the solution to which cannot be found in foreign publications. Such answers can only be found through practice and integration with workers and peasants. We must read foreign publications, but basically speaking, theory can only be acquired from practice. This is so with the research on acidic paste, and will also be so in other fields of research in the future."

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Training in scientific research for the first term of worker-peasant-soldier students will terminate soon, but the research work on acidic paste whic started here will continue to be conducted in a more thorough way.

- Kuang-ming Jih-pao Reporter

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Mass Scientific Research in Inner Mongolian Banner

(NCNA-English Huhehot, Oct. 15, 1973)

the chahar right wing middle banner in inner mongolia, north china, now has more than 900 scientific research groups with 7,000 participants.

weather conditions are very poor, being an arid area with strong winds and sandstorms. the frost-free period is short. therefore, grain production traditionally was low. but production has steadily increased in recent years thanks to the large amount of scientific research in seeds, soil and field management. this is part of the movement to learn from tachai which began in 1964 and has grown during the great proletarian cultural revolution.

five commune members of a production team in kuangchanglung commune set up the first group in the winter of 1965. their successes encouraged a large number of commune members to participate in the research, testing on experimental plots before wide field use. the production team has only 100 able-bodied people handling 140 hectares of land. thanks to their years of experiments on wheat, production has increased markedly. formerly wheat output was less than 0.75 tons per hectare, in 1970 it was 7 tons, and the target of 7.5 tons was reached in 1972.

for several years, this production team had brought in from other places of china good crop strains and after repeated experiments was able to use 60 kinds. eight fine strains of wheat, buckwheat and potatoes were developed, and the team could provide 210 tons to other parts of the country.

the party committees at all levels in this banner pay great attention to scientific farming. every committee has appointed a member to be in charge of such work. the leading cadres also work on experimental plots with the commune members, study and draw up plans with them.

the agro-technicians work with the peasants. they sum up and introduce advanced experience and train new technicians.

AUTUMN EXPORT COMMODITIES FAIR

China's Autumn Export Commodities Fair Opens in Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Oct. 15, 1973)

china's 1973 autumn export commodities fair opened here this morning. the friends of trade circles from the five continents, overseas chinese and compatriots from hongkong and macao who have come to attend the fair were accorded a warm welcome by the leading members and staff of the fair.

this is the 34th fair held since 1957. under the leadership of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line and with the constant growth of her international relations, china has established trade relations with more than 150 countries and regions.

red flags fluttered over the haichu square, the site of the fair, and the building of the fair was beautifully decorated. red balloons which floated over the square trailed big streamers inscribed with the slogans: "unite to win still greater victories exclamation" "dig tunnels deep, store grain everywhere, and never seek hegemony." "taiwan must be liberated and our great motherland must be reunified." "long live the great unity of the people of the world exclamation" and "long live marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought exclamation"

the fair opened at 9 o'clock this morning amidst the crackling of firecrackers as the guests streamed into the halls to see the exhibits. transactions were soon concluded on quite a number of commodities.

tens of thousands of samples of export commodities from all provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions (with the exception of taiwan province) throughout the country were on display. in addition, new achievements of china's agriculture, industry, science and technology were also displayed. new advanced units were also introduced at the fair through photos, pictures, samples and models. the whole exhibition brought to light the vigorous development of china's national economy thanks to the efforts of the people of various nationalities in criticising lin piao and rectifying the style of work and in adhering to the basic line of the party. it reflected the constant expansion of china's foreign trade and vividly demonstrated the unity of the people of various nationalities and their determination to excel themselves in fulfilling all the tasks set forth by the tenth national congress of the chinese communist party.

the fair hosted a grand reception this evening at tungfang hotel, kwangchow hotel, the people's mansion, the overseas chinese mansion and the liuhua hotel. more than 7,000 people attended the reception. chen yu,

director of the fair and vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee; lin li-ming, deputy director of the fair and vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee; and lo fan-chun, deputy director of the fair and vice-chairman of the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee, spoke at the different sites of the reception. they expressed a warm welcome to the guests on behalf of the fair and the kwangtung provincial and the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committees. they pointed out that the fair has consistently adhered to the country's principle on foreign trade, that is equality, mutual benefit and mutual help to supply each other's needs. therefore it has helped extend china's trade relations with various countries and regions in the world and promoted friendly contacts with other peoples. they expressed the conviction that the current fair would certainly further promote trade and friendship between the chinese people and friends of various countries.

vice-minister of foreign trade chen shu-fu proposed toasts to the guests.

attending the reception were the government trade delegation from guyana led by minister of trade and consumer protection george king; the trade delegation from burundi led by minister of public works, transport and equipment longin kanuma; trade delegations, representatives of trade organizations, chambers of commerce, and state-owned enterprises and companies from zambia, mali, the congo, new zealand, australia, burma and malaysia, as well as diplomatic envoys and diplomatic officials of various countries to china.

also present were teuvo aura, mayor of helsinki of finland and his party, who are now visiting in kwangchow.

the reception was also attended by leading members of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, the kwangchow units of the chinese people's liberation army and the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee including wang shou-tao, hsiao yuan-li, ou chih-fu and chiao lin-yi. patriotic personages kuo ti-huo and fang chun-chuang and well-known personages from hongkong and macao wang kuan-cheng and ho hsien were also present.

after the reception, the guests attended theatrical performances at separate sites. the programme included the revolutionary modern peking opera "the tuchuan mountain" presented by the peking opera troupe from the chinese capital, songs and dances by a theatre from shensi and shows by local gymnasts and acrobats.

TIBET

Northwest China Tibetan Autonomous Chou Makes Great Progress

(NCNA-English Sining, Oct. 14, 1973)

the yushu tibetan autonomous chou in northwest china's chinghai province is thriving with innumerable herds of cattle and sheep on the vast pastureland. this is due to the enthusiastic work for socialism by the tibetan cadres and herdsmen.

the autonomous chou, which has six counties, comprises one-third of the province's area. besides a small farming area in the eastern part, it has good grasslands along the yangtze river which originates in the autonomous chou.

the sparsely populated area was haunted by wild animals before liberation. the herdsmen were cruelly exploited and plundered by the kuomintang reactionaries and local warlords, who often created conflicts among the people of different nationalities to disrupt their unity so as to maintain reactionary rule. the people lived in utter misery.

chairman mao and the party central committee sent cadres and medical and commercial workers to the area after liberation. they spread chairman mao's policy of national equality and gave free medical treatment, relief grain, clothing, tents and loans. the herdsmen began a new life.

under the leadership of the party, the peasants and herdsmen took the road of socialist collectivization, first forming cooperatives and then people's communes. cadres of tibetan nationality were trained. they led the people in implementing chairman mao's revolutionary line and developing collective production.

the pasturelands have been expanded and the number of animals is treble the figure at the time of liberation. roughly 1.2 million young cattle, sheep and horses were added in the first half of this year. animal products have increased tremendously.

with income increasing, the herdsmen have improved their living standards. their tents are well furnished and have a portrait of chairman mao who has brought them happiness. they study chairman mao's works which have been translated into their languages. when young people are out grazing animals, they like to sing songs in praise of the party, chairman mao and his revolutionary line.

chihto county was mercilessly plundered by the reactionary warlords. less than a hundred thousand animals were left at the time of liberation. the county now has seven hundred thousand. last year, it enlarged the acreage of fodder crops, improved irrigation facilities, applied fertilizer to large tracts of pasturelands and carried out a campaign to eliminate rodents and harmful insects over 410,000 hectares of land to protect grass. new shelters were put up for animals and the processing of milk products was semi-mechanized.

some production brigades in tsato county found that the existing grasslands were not enough for the growing number of animals. hungse brigade left commonly-used grasslands to other brigades in the communist spirit and found pasturage elsewhere. it put up shelters in the tangla mountains and, after half a year's hard efforts, was able to sell the state 20 tons of wool, 3,000 hides and large quantities of other animal products.

the 470 tibetan herdsmen of another brigade together with their fifty thousand head of cattle and sheep settled down on a vast grassland in the tangla mountains, which had not been used because of its high altitude. houses and other facilities were constructed. despite snowstorms, they added ten thousand young animals this year and animal products are increasing.

SYNTHETIC FIBER INDUSTRY

Synthetic Fiber Industry Develops in Northwest China Province

(NCNA-English Lanchow, Oct. 14, 1973)

the northwest china province of kansu has built a synthetic fibre industry from scratch during the great proletarian cultural revolution.

three big and medium-sized synthetic fibre mills have been completed and two more are under construction. the polyacrylonitrile, polyester and other synthetic fibres produced are supplied to 15 textile mills in the province.

there was no textile mill in kansu before liberation, with the exception of a so-called woollen mill that could not produce an inch of woollen fabric. the new synthetic fibre industry, which relies on the abundant petroleum resources in the province, opens a new prospect for the expansion of the local textile industry.

designing and construction were undertaken with the aid of petrochemical enterprises and scientific research institutes. working in the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, builders of the polyacrylonitrile fibre mill, with an annual capacity of 8,000 tons, completed the project in two years, one year in advance.

in putting up the lanchow polyester fibre mill, the workers renovated an old building and made equipment of their own devising to save state funds.

HANDICRAFTS

Veteran Foochow Art Craftsman Passes on Skill to Young People

(NCNA-English Foochow, Oct. 15, 1973)

seventynine-year-old li chih-ching, a craftsman of bodiless painted lacquerware in the east china city of foochow, is passing on his 60 years of experience to young apprentices through detailed notes on the work.

this attractive and durable painted lacquerware is known as bodiless because layers of thin silk or ramie fabric are pasted all around the object to be made, which is an alabaster, clay, wood or cloth form, and films of lacquer are then applied to the fabric. when the material is dry, the form is removed and the ware is polished, coloured and decorated. an art work goes through dozens of processes.

li chih-ching excels in a special lacquering method, using a hair brush to paint the body and give it an attractive polish.

inspired by the party's policy of "let a hundred flowers blossom; weed through the old to bring forth the new", he has created one hundred shades of decorative colours by means of this lacquering method. thus he helped develop bodiless lacquerware. the lacquered articles he created with such a resplendent reddish thick paste have won favourable comment. the lacquerware has a surface that looks like red glass with golden designs shimmering through.

the changchun motor vehicle plant in northeast china invited li chih-ching to pass on this lacquering method for the dashboard and other parts of the "red-flag" car.

he is summing up his own experience and writing a book on this method. he passes on his skill to young apprentices by preparing sample boards of 100 shades of decorative lacquer with detailed explanations on the working process for each.

foochow bodiless lacquer is one of china's time-honoured handicrafts, but it was on the verge of extinction due to neglect by the kuomintang reactionaries before liberation. only two to three hundred craftsmen remained in the trade.

born into a poor handicraftsman's family, li chih-ching began to learn the trade at the age of 19. though he was highly skilled, he had to roam here and there to find work and was very poor. liberation rejuvenated foochow bodiless lacquer. more than 2,000 craftsmen, old and young, are now engaged in the craft. li chih-ching is now working in the foochow bodiless lacquerware workshop which has more than 1,000 workers.

veteran craftsmen in new china have regular wages and are able to give full play to their skill. li chih-ching was elected a delegate to the third national people's congress and met chairman mao, the great leader of all nationalities in china. experience in two entirely different societies makes li chih-ching have a warm love for new china, and he is determined to dedicate all his efforts to socialist arts and crafts.

since liberation, li chih-ching has turned out many fine pieces of decorative lacquerware. when he visited the porcelain and pottery hall and ancient bronze hall of the palace museum in peking, he carefully studied the colours, motifs and designs. he finally succeeded in turning out imitation-bronze and imitation-pottery lacquerware. with deep proletarian feelings for the great leader chairman mao, he made a statue of chairman mao in imitation-bronze.

he also created a panoramic view of wuyi mountain, a huge three-panel lacquer screen, 1.8 metres high and 2.4 metres wide. he applied the traditional technique to show the magnificent scene of new tea plantations on wuyi mountain.

on the back of the screen is a dazzling golden picture of the sun rising over tall pines. "wuyi landscape" was on display at a national exhibition of arts and crafts last year and won warm praise from both chinese and foreign visitors.

the veteran craftsman devotes all his efforts to creation while constantly improving his skill and passing on his experience. he often gives lectures to students of foochow arts and crafts on the subject of bodiless lacquer. he also runs classes on the decorative

techniques of lacquerware. the art of decorating lacquerware with a sparkling gem-like lustre and some other techniques have been widely used in foochow. many of the city's proficient lacquerware craftsmen are li chih-ching's students.

HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION

Northeast China Hilly Hsien Builds Motor Road Network

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Oct. 14, 1973)

a northeast china mountainous county has built a motor road network which links all 33 people's communes and 95 per cent of the production teams. many roads have all-weather bus service. the total road length is more than ten times and the number of the buses fifty times those before liberation.

chuangho county in liaoning province was an out-of-the-way county and had only one dirt road near the coast and five old buses before liberation. goods in the mountain areas was then moved on human shoulders or by pack-animals.

the people constructed many roads with state help and on the basis of their collective strength after liberation, especially after the founding of people's communes throughout the county in 1958. they continued this work on a wider scale during the great proletarian cultural revolution.

the torrential yingna river once cut off the road that runs through the taying people's commune and a bus ferry had to be set up. the commune members undertook to build a bridge over the river in 1967. under the guidance of the county transport department, they designed and completed a 150-metre-long stone-arch bridge in just seven months.

timber, silkcocoons, fruit, medicinal herbs and farm produce from the mountain areas and chemical fertilizer, farm machines and tools, insecticides and other goods from cities and towns now move easily along the roads. the hilly puyun people's commune alone had 150,000 tons of goods moving in both directions last year.

RAILROADS

Northwest China Railway Station Offers Good Service

(NCNA-English Sian, Oct. 15, 1973)

a railway freight station in sian, one of the largest in northwest china, has been acclaimed far and wide as a "freight station which serves the people whole-heartedly".

the west sian station has doubled its cargo-handling capacity through heightened revolutionary enthusiasm and more scientific management developed by the workers in the course of the great proletarian cultural revolution. to improve efficiency, the station communist party committee has conducted investigations in several hundred factories to find out the variety and quantity of goods that are to pass through the station and where they are sent. the information thus collected enables the station to work out well-coordinated plans to facilitate transport.

a joint transport headquarters set up by the station in cooperation with other transport units and the people's bank maintains close contact with regular senders and receivers of cargoes. it works out ways to send goods directly to the receiving end as soon as they arrive at the railway station, while the accounts of freight charges are settled periodically via the people's bank.

following the principle of "taking agriculture as the foundation", the station party committee gives priority to goods needed for farm work.

during the busy spring season last year, a consignment of fertilizer bought by a production brigade on the outskirts of sian arrived at the station, but the brigade had no hands to spare to take it back. so the station arranged for the badly needed fertilizer to reach the brigade in good time.

two calves bought for a people's commune were entrusted to the station for transport one day last winter. the railwaymen made a fire in the shed to keep them warm and had them despatched off in a well-sheltered wagon the same day.

on another occasion, when a freight car carrying seven oxen pulled into the station, the workers took trouble to provide the animals with sufficient feed and drinking water and despatched them off at the soonest possible time.

the station party committee pays great attention to educating the station staff in the spirit of whole-

hearted service to the people. the workers often use their spare time to make free delivery of goods to units and individuals dwelling in the vicinity. over the past three years, they have made more than 40,000 such free deliveries. they also take upon themselves the task of repairing damages to parcels, sacks and craters.

the station had previously to recruit large numbers of short-term hands from nearby villages to cope with the increasing volume of freight. by popularizing the experience of a loading brigade which succeeded in doubling its efficiency through technical innovations, the station no longer draws manpower from the countryside while overfulfilling its tasks.

GRAIN HARVEST

East China Commune Achieves High Yields in Former Disaster Area

(NCNA-English Foochow, Oct. 14, 1973)

the early rice harvest brought in this summer by the chiaomei people's commune in east china's fukien province averaged 4.5 tons per hectare, already double the annual average of the area in the early post-liberation years. the commune now reaps two rice harvests a year.

the commune members won the good harvest after overcoming the effects of excessive rains, low temperature and strong typhoons.

the chiaomei commune, with 15,000 peasant families, is situated at the estuary of the chiulung river. part of its farmland is on hill slopes and part along the sea coast. alternately hit by flood and drought before liberation, the area has now been turned into a granary through the efforts of the local people.

soon after the chiaomei people's commune was set up in 1958, it began attacking the water problem. some 10,000 people were mobilized every winter and spring to build reservoirs and ponds in the hills, dig canals on the plain and erect dykes along the coast.

one of the reservoirs, with a storage capacity of 10 million cubic metres, was completed in 16 months. stone slabs totalling 30,000 cubic metres were used to build its 36-metre-high dam.

altogether the commune has built 110 reservoirs and ponds, 171 pumping stations, 260 kilometres of canals and ditches, and 90 aqueducts with a total length of 16,000 metres. now ninety per cent of the commune's farmland gives good harvests irrespective of drought and heavy rains.

when the commune was hit by a 240-day drought in 1971, it set all pumps in motion and reaped a record harvest. total output was 5,000 tons bigger than in the previous year.

the commune's grain output last year was double that of 1958. sugar cane, peanuts, fruit, marine products and pigs increased two to five times during the period.

lin wang-ken, deputy party secretary of the commune, who worked as a cowherd before liberation, recalled that the peasants in those days suffered from the oppression and exploitation by the reactionary ruling classes, which did nothing to cope with natural disasters.

"in a drought lasting 100 days in 1946, the earth cracked and crops withered. more than 1,000 peasant families fled the land. many died of famine," he said.

the agricultural cooperatives formed after liberation installed large numbers of new waterwheels. this changed the situation greatly, but not completely, for in drought years the kiuling river dropped so low that they had to relay water a dozen times before it could reach the thirsty fields.

when the chiaomei people's commune was set up in 1958, it had only one eight-h.p. pump. by drawing on its accumulation fund, a condiderable part of which comes from the income of the over 200 enterprises run by the commune and its production brigades, it has bought 183 motors for pumping water and processing farm produce, 46 tractors and hundreds of other machines. irrigation and drainage, threshing, insecticide spraying, farm produce processing and transport are mechanized or semi-mechanized. the commune has a farm machinery repair plant and all the brigades have repair workshops.

this summer the commune was hit by a typhoon, which brought nearly 200 millimetres of rain in a few hours. all excess water was drained off the fields in 12 hours.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Livestock-Raising Commune Prospers on Inner Mongolian Grasslands

(NCNA-English Huhehot, Oct. 15, 1973)

one of the first people's communes set up in inner mongolia, the shangtuho commune now has ten times as many horses and 12 times as many sheep as the area had in the early post-liberation days.

severe snowstorms hit the area last winter and spring and covered the grazing grounds with snow one metre deep. but the commune still had a more than 20 per cent increase of animals compared with 1972, thanks to its abundant storage of fodder and improved management.

the shangtuho commune has more than 790 households. relying on the strength of the collective economy, the herdsmen have made great efforts to transform grasslands in the past 15 years. previously, sixty per cent of the grasslands in the area, totalling 800 square kilometres, deteriorated owing to shortage of water. with state aid, the commune sank over 200 wells and built a reservoir. this has helped to turn the greater part of the deteriorated grasslands into fertile grazing grounds. the commune has grown 1,000 hectares of fodder crops and grass and built 300 sheds and sheepfolds to protect the animals. an artificial insemination centre has been set up to popularize fine breeds. eightyfour per cent of the commune's sheep are of improved breeds which give six times as much wool as other sheep.

the growing collective economy has increased the commune's public accumulation fund. this has enabled the commune to buy 64 trucks, three tractors and more than 100 mowing machines. diesel engines, pumps, shearing machines and cream separators are being used in large numbers.

the traditionally nomadic herdsmen have settled down in new houses built on the grasslands. their living conditions have improved greatly. wususzuma suffered miserably before liberation when she was a slave toiling for a big herdowner. life today is altogether different. her family has a sewing-machine, a radio and a bicycle, and she has a wristwatch and a wardrobe of silk and satin clothes. though she is over 50 years old, she still works energetically and has been commended as a model worker.

the commune has 11 primary schools for herdsmen's children. it also runs a hospital, and the production brigades have clinics.

SPORTS

China Holds National Handball Tournament

(NCNA-English Nanning, Oct. 15, 1973)

the 1973 national handball invitational tournament was held in nanning recently.

handball is a new sport in china. the tournament followed the seven player system and was attended by more than 160 young players from peking, shanghai, tientsin, anhwei and kwangsi. the kwangsi men's team and the shanghai women's team came first in the tournament.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ARAB PEOPLE

Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial: Arab People's Cause Against Aggression Invincible

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 15, 1973)

the "people's daily" carries an editorial today entitled "the arab people's cause against aggression is invincible". the editorial reads:

the armed forces and people of egypt, syria and palestine have scored inspiring successes in their valiant battle against the israeli aggressors since october 6. the national flag of egypt is once again flying over part of the territory on the east bank of the suez canal which has been occupied for more than six years. the armed forces and people of syria have inflicted heavy losses on enemy troops on the golan heights, while palestinian guerrillas have mounted attacks on the enemy in every direction. the successes they have won have broken the stalemate of "no war, no peace" brought about in the middle east by the two superpowers in their own interests and have greatly boosted the morale of the arab and palestinian people. the chinese people express great admiration for the indomitable fighting spirit of the armed forces and people of egypt, syria and palestine and congratulate them warmly on their feats of war.

the arab and palestinian people are a heroic people and the struggle for the recovery of lost territory and the restoration of national rights they have long persevered in is a just one. a just cause is bound to win. they suffered a temporary setback in the fight against aggression in june 1967 not because of the "might" of israel but because egypt and other arab countries were bound hand and foot. as pointed out by some arab leaders, it was the result of an "international conspiracy" hatched by the superpowers. in disregard of the obstruction and opposition of the superpowers, the armed forces and people of egypt, syria and palestine have now risen resolutely and advanced courageously. this vividly manifests the new awakening of the people of the arab countries and palestine and demonstrates the mighty strength of a just cause.

in the struggle against israeli zionist aggression, the unity of the arab countries and people has further developed and been consolidated. from the very outset of the present battle against aggression,

the arab countries and people nursing hatred for the common enemy and united as one have rendered moral, manpower and material support to the embattled armed forces and people of egypt, syria and palestine. a number of countries have dispatched troops to the front to join the fighting. this spirit of acting in concert and fighting in unity is a reliable guarantee for the victory of the arab and palestinian people in their fight against aggression.

the superpowers lost no time in reproaching and hindering the struggle of the egyptian, syrian and palestinian peoples for hitting back at the aggressors. one superpower raised the outcry that "relaxation" is "faced with a dangerous development of events". the other superpower demanded that the egyptian and syrian troops return to the positions they held before they struck back at the israeli aggressors. such arguments are very absurd. everybody knows that it is not the arab and palestinian people but the israeli zionist aggression supported and connived at by the two superpowers that has brought about a dangerous development of events in the middle east. now they vilify the struggle of the egyptian, syrian and palestinian armed forces and people against the aggressors on their own sacred territory as "a dangerous development of events" and try by hook or by crook to stifle the struggle. this precisely serves to show that in peddling the so-called "relaxation", the superpowers want the arab and palestinian people to stop their fighting, to manacle them and leave them at the mercy of the aggressors. as to the demand that egypt and syria return to the positions they held before they counter-attacked the aggressors, it is an even more brazen support for the aggressors. what the superpowers do shows that they are contending while colluding with each other in the middle east and are trying their utmost to reimpose a "no war, no peace" situation on the arab people. this cannot but rouse people to burning indignation.

the struggle of the egyptian, syrian and palestinian people against aggression is part of the world people's struggle against imperialism and hegemony. it has won widespread sympathy and support from the countries of the third world and all other justice-upholding countries as well as from the people of the world. although they may meet with this or that sort of difficulty and even suffer temporary local setbacks in the course of their struggle against aggression, it is nothing momentous. the people, after such tempering, will become more staunch. we believe that the arab and palestinian people who have a glorious tradition of struggle against aggression, will undoubtedly unite more closely in their common struggle, maintain independence and initiative, make unceasing efforts to strengthen themselves, persist in their unyielding and protracted struggle, constantly surmount obstacles and difficulties in the course of their advance and carry the struggle against aggression through to the end.

FOREIGN DIPLOMATS

Commercial Attaches Visit Kiangsu Province

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 15, 1973)

at the invitation of the chinese ministry of foreign trade, commercial attaches and personnel of various embassies in peking and their wives recently visited nanking, wuhsi and soochow of kiangsu province in groups. they were accorded a warm welcome and friendly reception by the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee, the municipal revolutionary committees and local people.

they were accompanied by vice-minister of foreign trade li chiang and his wife wei huan-tu and vice-minister chen chieh.

CHINA AND ALBANIA

Chin Li-sheng Meets and Fetes Albanian Scientists

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 14, 1973)

chin li-sheng, deputy secretary general of the chinese academy of sciences, this evening met and feted two albanian scientists, associate professor dhori kote, head of the teaching research office of petro-mineralogy of the department of geology and mineralogy, and associate professor stavri buri, a mineralogist, of tirana university. guests and hosts had a cordial and friendly conversation.

present on the occasion were leading members of chinese departments concerned and scientists chen chi-feng, chang wen-yu and chou ching-liang.

the albanian guests arrived here by air yesterday.

Chiao Kuan-hua Fetes Albanian Delegation to UN

(NCNA-English United Nations, Oct. 13, 1973)

chiao kuan-hua, chairman of the chinese delegation to the 28th session of the u.n. general assembly and vice-foreign minister, gave a dinner in new york this evening in honour of the albanian delegation to the current general assembly session.

present at the dinner were nesti nase, chairman of the albanian delegation and foreign minister; reis malile, vice-chairman of the albanian delegation and vice-foreign minister; rako naco, permanent representative of albania to the united nations; and other members of the albanian delegation.

huang hua, vice-chairman, and other representatives, of the chinese delegation also attended.

a cordial and friendly atmosphere prevailed at the dinner.

CHINA AND CAMEROON

Chinese Table Tennis Team Arrives in Yaounde

(NCNA-English Yaounde, Oct. 13, 1973)

china's szechwan provincial table tennis team arrived here by air yesterday after corcluding its friendly visit to the south-west province of cameroon.

the chinese team was greeted at the airport by cameroonian minister of youth and sports felix tonye and other high-ranking officials.

chinese ambassador to cameroon chao hsing-chih was present on the occasion.

minister tonye gave a banquet yesterday evening in honour of the chinese team. attending the reception were mongo-so'o, minister of national education; youssoufa daouda, minister of industrial and commerce development; paul tessa, minister of equipment, housing and lands, h.n. elangwe, minister of mines and power, sadjo angokay, minister of husbandry and livestock industry, and personages from the cameroonian sports and press circles as well as table tennis players.

chinese ambassador chao hsing-chih was also present at the banquet.

from october 10 to 12, the chinese table tennis team visited the south-west province of cameroon where it was accorded warm hospitality by governor of the province tandjong enow and leading members of the local youth and sports departments.

the chinese table tennis team had a friendly match with the local players of the south-west province on october 10. among the 1,000 spectators were governor tandjong and other high officials and officers.

on october 11, the chinese players toured the city of buea and visited tea plantations, schools and ports where they were warmly welcomed.

governor tandjong gave a cocktail party on october 10 and a banquet the following day in honour of the szechwan provincial table tennis team.

CHINA AND CANADA

Canadian Prime Minister and Mrs. Trudeau Visit Loyang

(NCNA-English Chengchow, Oct. 14, 1973)

canadian prime-minister pierre elliott trudeau and mrs. trudeau, accompanied by premier chou en-lai, arrived in loyang city of honan province for a visit by special train this morning.

loyang is an ancient city. known as the "ancient capital of nine dynasties", it first became a capital in 770 b.c. when the eastern chou dynasty was founded. since liberation, the city has become a rising industrial city with a population of 500,000 thanks to the wise leadership of the chinese communist party and chairman mao.

today, the whole city was permeated with an atmosphere of friendship between the people of china and canada. upon their arrival, prime minister and mrs. trudeau and the other distinguished canadian guests were accorded a warm welcome at the railway station by keng chi-chang, vice-chairman of the honan provincial revolutionary committee; chao yu-hsuan, chairman of the loyang municipal revolutionary committee; kuan ting-

hsiu, chairman of the loyang administrative regional revolutionary committee; and other leading members of the provincial and municipal revolutionary committees, including chang shu-chih, liu hung-wen, wen hsiang-lan and yang hsi-miao.

carrying floral baskets, red lanterns and colourful streamers, young people gathering at the station plaza, danced to express their friendly sentiments to the distinguished guests.

at noon today, keng chi-chang and chao yu-hsuan gave a banquet in honour of prime minister and mrs. trudeau, and other distinguished canadian guests. premier chou en-lai was present at the banquet.

prime minister and mrs. trudeau visited the famous lungmen grottoes 12 kilometres south of the city this afternoon in the company of premier chou en-lai, vice-chairman keng chi-chang and chairman chao yu-hsuan. reputed as one of the grandiose ensembles of cave-temples in china, the lungmen grottoes were first carved towards the end of the fifth century during the northern wei dynasty and large-scale construction continued for over 400 years through the succeeding eastern wei, western wei, northern chi, northern chou, sui and tang dynasties. according to present statistics, there are still over 1,300 grottoes and 750 niches, housing a total of some 100,000 buddhist statues and images, the largest being 17.14 metres high and the smallest just two centimetres.

in the course of the visit, prime minister and mrs. trudeau and the other distinguished canadian guests were given an outline description of the carving of the grottoes and the characteristics of their art. prime minister and mrs. trudeau and their party showed great interest in the trio of pinyang caves, chienhsi monastery, wanfo (ten thousand buddhas) cave, chienfo (thousand buddhas) cave, kuyang cave and fenghsien temple which they saw.

also accompanying prime minister and mrs. trudeau during their visit in loyang were canadian ambassador to china c. john small and mrs. small, chinese ambassador to canada chang wen-chin and his wife chang ying, and chinese assistant foreign minister wang hai-jung.

in the company of premier chou en-lai and vice-chairman keng chi-chang, prime minister and mrs. trudeau arrived in chengchow from loyang by special train this evening. meeting them at the station were vice-premier teng hsiao-ping, who had come specially to accompany prime minister trudeau on his visit to kweilin, vice-chairman wang wei-chun of the honan provincial revolutionary committee, chairman wang hui of the chengchow municipal revolutionary committee and other leading members of the provincial and municipal revolutionary committees.

Canadian Prime Minister and Mrs. Trudeau in Kweilin

(NCNA-English Kweilin, Oct. 15, 1973)

canadian prime minister pierre elliott trudeau and mrs. trudeau, accompanied by chinese vice-premier teng hsiao-ping, arrived here from chengchow by special plane this morning for a visit in this picturesque city.

the distinguished canadian guests were met at the airport by chairman wei kuo-ching of the revolutionary committee of the kwangsi chuang autonomous region and his wife hsu chi-chien; vice-chairmen liu chung-kuei, chiao hsiao-kuang and liao wei-hsiung of the regional revolutionary committee; chairman chung feng of the kweilin municipal revolutionary committee and other leading members of the revolutionary committees of the autonomous region, the kweilin municipality and the kweilin administrative region. brightly dressed young men and women and other well wishers beat drums and gongs and waved colourfully decorated canes and garlands in warm welcome to the canadian guests.

the city of kweilin has a history of over 2,100 years. luxuriant groves of cassia trees that abound in the area gave the city its name which means "cassia forest" in chinese. set in a background of elegant hills, limpid rivers, fancy rocks and wonderful caves, kweilin has long enjoyed great renown for its superb landscape that has no match in the world.

this afternoon, prime minister and mrs. trudeau made a trip to the "reed flute" cave, known as a "natural palace of art", in the company of vice-premier teng hsiao-ping, vice-chairman liu chung-kuei and chairman chung feng. this cave, which is one of the celebrated scenic spots renovated since liberation, consists of four sections. here the myriad of stalactites and stalagmites and strange stones in the shape of pillars, curtains and flowers present the scene of a multi-coloured wonderland.

in the course of the visit, prime minister and mrs. trudeau time and again stopped to enjoy the wondrous sights in the cave. when prime minister trudeau came up to a stone in the shape of a drum, he gave it a few light strokes and the cave at once resounded to the rumbling of the stone drum.

after the tour of the cave, the distinguished canadian guests went on to have a stroll in the "seven stars" park where the cassia trees are in full blossom, and viewed decorative pot plants raised by horticulturists of the park. wherever they went, the canadian guests were warmly applauded by the masses.

wei kuo-ching and chung feng gave a banquet in honour of prime minister and mrs. trudeau in the evening. canadian ambassador to china c. john small and his wife and other canadian officials attended the banquet. vice-premier teng hsiao-ping, ambassador chang wen-chin and his wife chang ying, as well as other leading members of departments concerned were also present.

wei kuo-ching proposed a toast at the banquet. on behalf of the revolutionary committee of the kwangsi chuang autonomous region, the kweilin municipal revolutionary committee, and the people of various nationalities, he extended a warm welcome to prime minister and mrs. trudeau and all other distinguished canadian guests. he said: there exists a traditional friendship between the people of china and canada. over the past three years since the establishment of diplomatic relations, there have been increases in contacts and advances in economic and cultural exchanges between the two countries. all this has helped deepen the friendship between the two peoples. we are convinced that the current visit of prime minister trudeau will further enhance the mutual understanding and friendship between the two peoples and open up a broad prospect for the development of relations between the two countries.

in his toast, prime minister trudeau said: during the final stage in our visit to china, we are very happy to have come to the beautiful city of kweilin, and we are pleased to have been received by the people in kweilin in such a warm and cordial way. after we get home, we will convey to the canadian people the warm hospitality the chinese people accorded us and the friendship they expressed for the canadian people.

when prime minister and mrs. trudeau and the other distinguished canadian guests left chengchow this morning, they were given a warm send-off at the airport by keng chi-chang, vice-chairman of the honan provincial revolutionary committee; chang shu-chih, vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee and commander of the provincial command of the people's liberation army; and wang hui, chairman of the chengchow municipal revolutionary committee; as well as other leading members of the provincial and municipal revolutionary committees.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Dietmen Group Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 14, 1973)

the japanese dietmen group of the committee for foreign affairs of the house of representatives with katsushi fujii, chairman of the committee, as its leader, and haruo okada, member of the house of representatives, as its deputy leader, wound up its friendly visit to peking and left here by air this morning to visit shanghai and kwangchow before leaving china for home.

the group was seen off at the airport by chang hsiang-shan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, lien kuan, deputy secretary general of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and leading members of organizations concerned sun ping-hua, wang hsiao-yun, chang chang, chen kang, chin su-cheng and shan ta-chi.

japanese ambassador to china heishiro ogawa and embassy officials were also present.

during their stay in peking, the japanese guests had talks with the china-japan friendship association, visited a school, a hospital, a unit of the chinese people's liberation army, an air raid shelter, and places of historical interest.

group leader katsushi fujii gave a reciprocal banquet on the evening of october 12, which was attended by liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, and others. in their speeches, katsushi fujii and liao cheng-chih reviewed the development of the good neighbourly relations between china and japan in the past year on the basis of the sino-japanese joint statement. katsushi fujii said that all members of the group would work for the early signing of the japan-china aviation agreement and further promote the friendship between the two countries.

Liao Cheng-chih Meets Japanese Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 15, 1973)

liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, this morning met and had a cordial and friendly talk with sadao tanaka, leader of the delegation of the hokkaido development agency, and members of the delegation takesi watanabe, sigenori ikawa and eizi saito.

present on the occasion were feng hua, lin ke-chang, liu hsueh-hai and li fu-teh.

the delegation arrived in peking on october 11. they visited a people's commune and places of historical interest. it is going to visit other parts of china.

Japanese Guests Leave Kwangchow for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 15, 1973)

mr. yoshinori maeda and mr. yoshisada ichinomiya, permanent honorary advisers to the japan broadcasting corporation, left here for home by train yesterday.

they were seen off by li chao, chairman of the revolutionary committee of the kwangtung provincial broadcasting administration.

Chinese Broadcasting and Television Delegation Arrives in Tokyo

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Oct. 15, 1973)

the chinese broadcasting and television delegation led by lu ke-chin, deputy head of the technical department of the central broadcasting administration, arrived here by air on the evening of october 13 for a friendly visit to japan.

present at the airport to greet the chinese delegation were masaki sorimachi, news centre editor of the japan broadcasting corporation, and representatives of the nippon television network corporation, the tokyo broadcasting system incorporation, the fuji television and the nippon educational television.

Japanese Friends from Hokkaido Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 15, 1973)

president liao cheng-chih and vice-president chang hsiang-shan of the china-japan friendship association hosted a banquet here this evening in honour of the japanese worker-activists' delegation from minamisorachi region, hokkaido, japan. adviser to the delegation is haruo okada, diet member of the japanese socialist party, and leader, terumitsu onuma.

mrs. okada was among the guests at the banquet.

present were leading members of chinese departments concerned, including wang hsiao-yun, sun ping-hua, ching pu-chun and han hsi-ya.

the delegation arrived here yesterday evening.

CHINA AND KOREA

Li Hsien-nien, Yang Chieh Meet Korean Railway Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 15, 1973)

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, and yang chieh, minister of communications, this morning met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with the railway delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea with kang bong kun, minister of railway, as leader, and kim jan u, director of the bureau of international transportation under the ministry of railway, as deputy leader.

hyun jun keuk, d.p.r.k. ambassador to china, was present.

also present were kuo lu, vice-minister of communications, and leading members of departments concerned chang peng-shou, han li-ping and ho chang-ming.

Korean Vice Premier Receives Chinese Friendship Visitors' Group

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Oct. 15, 1973)

korean vice-premier choe jae u received here today all the members of the chinese friendship visitors' group with juan yung-sheng as leader and chang chan-teh and cheng hung-shih as deputy leaders and had a cordial and friendly conversation with them.

present on the occasion were han byong un, director of the korean international tourist agency, and chinese ambassador to korea li yun-chuan.

CHINA AND MEXICO

Mexican Tourist Group Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 15, 1973)

the mexican tourist group of the association of friends of people's china led by mrs. virgina chapa de salinas, president of the association, left here by air today for a visit to east china before going home.

the group arrived here on october 8. it had visited kwangchow and changsha.

CHINA AND PERU

Chinese Vice Minister of Public Health Meets and Fetes Peruvian Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 15, 1973)

vice-minister of public health huang shu-tse this evening met and feted noted peruvian neuro-surgeon prof. esteban rocca, and his wife.

present on the occasion were leading members of departments concerned and representatives of medical circles, including feng chuan-yi, hsu shou-jen and wang chung-cheng.

mrs. valdez, wife of the peruvian ambassador to china was also present.

Delegation of Peruvian National System of Support for Social Mobilization Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 15, 1973)

a delegation of the peruvian national system of support for social mobilization arrived here by air this evening for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the ministry of agriculture and forestry. leader of the delegation is carlos delgado, vice-president of the national committee of the national system of support for social mobilization.

the delegation was greeted at the airport by vice-minister of agriculture and forestry hsiao peng and leading members of departments concerned, including chen teh-ho, pao kuang-tsung, yin tso-chen, wu hsueh-yi and li yung-kai, as well as wang yen-chang, counsellor of the chinese embassy in peru.

also present were peruvian ambassador to china eduardo valdez and embassy officials.

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Swedish Army Commander Leaves Hangchow for Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Oct. 15, 1973)

lieutenant-general carl eric almgren, commander of the swedish army, his wife and his assistant lieutenant colonel rolf fryk hammar wound up their friendly visit here and left for kwangchow by air today.

chu kai-yin, deputy director of the foreign affairs bureau of the ministry of national defence, and sven hirdman, counsellor of the swedish embassy in peking, accompanied them on the visit.

the distinguished swedish guests arrived here from shanghai yesterday morning. while in hangchow, they toured scenic spots and places of historical interest along the west lake and visited the hangchow silk tapestry factory.

yesterday evening, tan chi-lung, the first political commissar of the chekiang provincial command of the chinese people's liberation army, and his wife yen yung-chieh met and feted lieutenant-general almgren and his wife. at the banquet which was permeated with an atmosphere of friendship, political commissar tan chi-lung and lieutenant-general almgren toasted the constant development of friendship between the people and armies of china and sweden.

upon their arrival in and departure from hangchow, lieutenant-general almgren and his wife were welcomed and sent off at the airport by wang fu-tang, deputy commander of the p.l.a. chekiang provincial command, and his wife wang chia-hui, and leading members of other departments concerned.

CHINA AND UN

Chinese Foreign Minister Meets UNDP Administrator Peterson and His Party

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 15, 1973)

foreign minister chi peng-fei this afternoon met and had a friendly conversation with rudolph a. peterson, administrator of the united nations development programme (u.n.d.p.), rajendra comaraswamy, assistant administrator and director of the bureau of asia and far east, and john oliver, assistant administrator.

leading members of chinese departments concerned, including pu ming, pi chi-lung and tsao kuei-pin, were present on the occasion.

CHINA AND US

Premier Chou En-lai, NPC Vice Chairman Kuo Mo-jo Meet and Fete Chinese-American Physicists

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 15, 1973)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, and kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and president of the chinese academy of sciences, this evening met and feted chinese-american physicists dr. chien-shiung wu and dr. chia-liu yuan. they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

present were leading members of departments concerned and scientists, including liu hsi-yao, wu yu-hsun, wang li-fen, wu heng, chien hsueh-sen, lo ching-chang, chou pei-yuan, wang ti-cheng, chien san-chiang, ho tse-hui, chao chung-yao, chang wen-yu, wang cheng-shu, shih ju-wei, ku ching-hui, li yi, pi teh-hsien, lin lan-ying, wang yun-yu, chih chun, hsieh ching-yi, wang hai-jung, lin li-yun, tang wen-sheng, tien ping, yueh tai-heng, fang hsiao, li kuan-hua, fang hung-chang and hsiao hsin-wen.

CHINA AND UPPER VOLTA

Acting Voltaic President and Prime Minister Receive Chinese Charge d'Affaires ad Interim

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 14, 1973)

gerard kango ouedraogo, acting president and prime minister of the republic of upper volta, received chu hsien-sung, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the people's republic of china in upper volta, on october 12, according to a report from ouagadougou.

the voltaic leader had a sincere and friendly talk with the chinese charge d'affaires ad interim.

CHINA AND WEST GERMANY

Chinese Films Shown at 22nd Mannheim International Film Week

(NCNA-English Bonn, Oct. 13, 1973)

chinese films shown at the 22nd mannheim international film week, 1973, were welcomed and appreciated by the spectators.

161 films from 24 countries were shown at the film week which was held in mannheim, west germany, from october 8 to 13. china took part in it for the first time. during the week, the chinese documentaries "class of traditional chinese boxing and fencing of the peking sparetime physical culture institute", "celebrating may day" and "investigation of 2,100-year-old dead body" were appreciated and welcomed by film workers and spectators from a number of countries.

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* NATIONAL *
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SERIAL PICTURES AND PAINTINGS

Raise Ideological Standard, Practice Diligently and Advance in the Wake of Victory

- greeting the opening of the "National Exhibition of Serial Pictures and Chinese Paintings" and the Exhibition of Peasants' Paintings from Hu Hsien"

by

Ch'ang Ch'eng (常程)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 14, 1973)

At a time when people throughout the country are conscientiously studying and implementing the spirit of the 10th Party Congress and on the glorious day in celebration of the 24th National Day anniversary, the "National Exhibition of Serial Pictures and Chinese Paintings" and the "Exhibition of Peasants' Paintings from Hu Hsien," sponsored by the cultural group of the State Council, opened simultaneously in the capital of our great motherland. Following the National Fine Arts Exhibition last year, these are the fruits of the in-depth development of the criticize-Lin Piao and rectify-style movement in the field of fine arts, and also a new gain in ideological revolutionization for the broad mass of artists. To them, we extend our heartiest congratulations!

Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line for literature and art, Chinese artists have conscientiously implemented the policies of "Make the past serve the present and foreign things serve China" and "Let a hundred flowers bloom and weed out the old and let the new emerge," diligently studied the experience of revolutionary model plays and scored new achievements in their original work. From the exhibited works this time, we can see that more and more artists are paying attention to serial pictures, which have close ties with the millions of young people and the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers.

Chinese paintings with their long tradition, are making new efforts in reflecting actual life and serving proletarian politics. Many original works have laid emphasis on molding the images of worker-peasant-soldier heroes, warmly eulogizing newborn things of socialism, and vigorously reflecting the brand new spiritual features and life in the heat of struggle of the people of various nationalities in China. This is a telling proof that Chairman Mao's revolutionary thinking on literature and art has been more fully grasped by the artists. Particularly in the case of Hu hsien in Shensi, the fact that so many peasants have taken up painting, directly taking over literature and art and occupying socialist ideological and cultural positions has saliently reflected a profound transformation is taking place in the sphere of the superstructure. This alone is a paean to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, and at the same time, also a powerful criticism of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao.

Chairman Mao points out: "The correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything." When we look back over the gains scored, we more deeply realize that in order to make social fine arts more flourishing still, it is necessary to read and study seriously, take part actively in the three great revolutionary movements, strive to remold the world outlook, and unremittingly raise the level of awareness of class struggle, the two-line struggle and the continuation of the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The domain of fine arts has hitherto been one of the grounds of violent struggle between the bourgeoisie and the proletariat. Each struggle in political line is without exception reflected in the ranks and the works of fine arts. In the violent and complex class struggle and two-line struggle whether or not the revolutionary artists understand correctly the orientation, distinguish between true and false Marxism, implement and defend the correct Party line and ascertain correctly whom to paint for and what to paint has always been a fundamental question.

The bourgeois careerist, conspirator, double-dealer, renegade and traitor Lin Piao used to clamor that "the question of orientation has been settled" and the main factor was "to grasp creative work." His evil intention was to deliberately obliterate the protractedness of class struggle on the literature and art front so that he could peddle at will the contrabands of feudalism, capitalism and revisionism, shamelessly use works of fine arts to set up monuments and records for himself and create counter-revolutionary public opinions to serve his folk in toppling the dictatorship of the proletariat and restoring capitalism.

Practice shows that those who merely engross themselves in painting without reading seriously, plunging into the heat of the struggle and unremittingly raising their political and ideological levels, and who emphatically declare, "Just give me time and you will have my paintings," and even entertain the idea of "let the higher level take care of the line but let me take care of my paintings," are completely wrong. Only by diligently studying the works of Marx and Lenin as well as the writings of Chairman Mao, by delving into the study of Marxist theories on literature and art, by integrating reading with our own world outlook and concept of art and by unremittingly raising our

awareness of the two-line struggle could our creative orientation become more and more well defined, could the ideological nature of our work correspondingly improve and could the militancy of revolutionary art be further strengthened.

For the sake of better adhering to the orientation advocated by Chairman Mao that literature and art should serve the workers, peasants and soldiers as well as socialism and proletarian politics, we must adhere to the materialistic theory of reflection and oppose idealist transcendentalism. We must bear firmly in mind Chairman Mao's directive that life provides the only source of materials for literature and art, "must for a long period of time unreservedly and wholeheartedly go among the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers, go into the heat of the struggle,go to the only source, the broadest and riches source" to remold our world outlook through the practice of the three great revolutionary movements and shift their stand, and must draw materials from life in the heat of struggle for carrying on our creative work.

Proceeding from their reactionary idealism,Lin Piao and company have wildly advertise the theory of "genius" and the theory of "inspiration" in the creation of literature and art, completely stood the relationship between fine art and life on its head, negated the concept of the primacy of practice and run counter to the Marxist theory of knowledge. This sinister motive is to lure the artists away from the masses, away from labor and away from life in the heat of struggle, so that they could be trained as spiritual aristocrats in the service of the bourgeoisie for the restoration of capitalism. We must go on criticizing and repudiating them.

In the past few years, under the impetus provided by the movement to criticize Lin Piao and rectify the style of work, artists have gone in great numbers to the countryside, to factories, to company units and to the heat of the three great revolutionary movements to practice and to paint, which is indeed a very gladdening sign. However, there are also some comrades who have gone to the lower levels only physically but not mentally, and as a result, they are unable to obtain impressive results. There are also comrades who have not paid attention to raising their ideological understanding, and because of that, failed to grasp the mainstream of life and could not see into the essence of things. To counter these conditions, it is necessary to practice concrete analysis, give stronger guidance and opportunely help the artists sum up their experience.

What deserves to be pointed out is that there are still many people who have not or have very seldom gone to the lower levels,and are contented to stay home to meditate, take the stream for the source, try for the easy way and take the shortcut. Their works naturally lack vitality and life, and are either void of content or conventional and in a rut. Time marches on, the revolution is deepening, and things in life are daily and constantly changing. Only by going deep into life could we become conversant with, understand and express the outlook of our time, could we mold images in the likeness of the worker-peasant-soldier heroes, reflect class struggle, the two-line struggle and the militant life of building socialism, and by means of that raise our artistic works to a new plateau.

For the sake of further improving the quality of paintings and enabling the works to achieve unity in revolutionary and political contents and become as artistic in form as possible, we must also pay attention to the study and raising of the standard of artistic technique. Life in the struggle of our socialist period is infinitely rich, and there is a constant demand for new and better artistic works. We must create original works for socialism and create something different for the proletariat. This requires us to go deep into actual struggle and creative practice, use every means to raise the standard of our ability to depict life, and practice diligently the basic skill of fine arts. This requires that we should proceed from the current demand for creation critically inherit the national artistic tradition, draw lessons from artistic forms of foreign origin, and hence enrich and develop our style of presentation and our ability of creating images. Only in this way can we be able to better portray the ideological content of our paintings and bring the militant role of art into full play in the service of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Baptized in the struggle of the great proletarian cultural revolution and by the ever deepening education in line, a profound transformation has taken place in the spiritual outlook of the broad masses of artists. Old painters are glowing with revolutionary vitality and with the newborn forces constantly coming to the fore, an army of artists consisting of professionals and amateurs is growing up healthily. This is an outstanding feature in the activities of Chinese creative art in recent years. Chairman Mao pointed out long ago, "Our specialists in the fine arts should pay attention to the fine arts of the masses." This is the first time that peasants' paintings from Hu hsien are put on exhibition, and the professional artists have a very good opportunity to learn from this exhibition. The professional and amateur artists should learn from and promote one another and raise standards together so that ever more works welcomed by the broad masses of people could be turned out.

Adhering to the orientation of serving the workers, peasants and soldiers, we should paint about the ambitious plan of the new era. The outlook of the situation at home and abroad is excellent, gladdening and compelling. Revolutionary artists must remain modest and prudent, guard against arrogance and rashness, keep on working, advance in the wake of victory, practice creation to bring greater prosperity to socialist fine art, and struggle for the realization of Chairman Mao's great call, "It is hoped that more and better works will appear!"

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Chinese Paintings Should Have A Touch of the Times

by

Wen Mei (闻梅)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 14, 1973)

An important approach in the reform of Chinese paintings is to reflect our great era and embody the spirit of the socialist era so as to give our work a touch of the times.

Over the past few years, some better works with new ideas have appeared among the Chinese paintings. In varying degrees, they reflect the spirit of the socialist era and warmly eulogize the great victories of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line on various fronts. They lay emphasis on portraying the spiritual outlook of the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers in the three great revolutionary movements as well as their consciousness in implementing the correct line. These works, which graphically portray the magnificent scenes marking the flourishing developments and prosperity of the socialist motherland, are welcomed by the masses. However, generally speaking, the reform of Chinese paintings is still at the exploratory stage.

The touch of the times in a picture is first revealed by the theme of the picture and the main thought embodied in this theme. For example, some paintings which portray the glorious images of the leaders of the proletarian revolution and the great revolutionary practices, reflect correctly class struggle and the two-line struggle in the period of socialist revolution and the criticism of Lin Piao and rectification of the style of work, and exhibit such main themes as the mass movements for "learning from Tach'ing in industry" and "learn from Tachai in agriculture," national defense construction and the training of successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat, embody the pulse of our time and are of rich and profound educational significance. This is a profound transformation in the subject matter of Chinese paintings. These paintings are able to better reflect the times mainly because the artists use the proletarian world outlook as a guide and the basic line for the historical period of socialism as the key link, and process themes from subjects selected from the three great revolutionary movements.

Pushing the revisionist black line in art, Liu Shao-ch'i, Lin Piao and company at times clamored that Chinese paintings "could not express important themes," and at times described Chinese paintings as "four-old." They opposed the use of Chinese paintings to express the workers, peasants and soldiers or to reflect the socialist era, and vainly attempted to let the landlord and bourgeois classes continue their domination over the battlefront of Chinese paintings and turn Chinese paintings into their tools for capitalist restoration. By means of the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and rectify the style of work, the domination of the revisionist black line in literature and art has been crushed. This enables a new tempo to appear in the direction of Chinese paintings reflecting life in actual struggle.

In order to enable Chinese paintings to have a vivid touch of the times, it is also necessary to make further efforts in the casting of images of worker-peasant-soldier heroes. The workers, peasants and soldiers are the masters of our age. Inspired, militant and daring, they represent the orientation of the forward movement of the times. The spirit of the age is most vivid in them. Only by painting more and better images of proletarian heroes and portraying their lofty spiritual plane and far-sighted revolutionary ideal could we do full justice to this period which abounds with heroes.

Some works which apply the principle of "three prominences" to give play to the strong points of Chinese paintings have depicted more successfully the images of the worker-peasant-soldier heroes, and are each unique in reflecting the spirit of the age. Many painters are dissatisfied with the painting of external forms. They always strive to catch that elusive moment with typical meaning in life, and with the support of figures in typical surroundings, they have succeeded in revealing the inner world of the heroic personalities and portraying their heroic character and revolutionary disposition. Model proleterian art must draw its source from and transcend life; it should make lively and concrete use of typical characters to depict the common nature of a class. In this way, the image of the personality would not be empty and pale, but would possess flesh and blood, be solid and full of life, and emit the strong breath of the times.

For the sake of portraying the socialist era and casting images of the worker-peasant-soldier heroes, corresponding innovations must also be made in the forms of the brushes and ink used in Chinese paintings. The revolution in Peking opera has set a brilliant precedent for us. Revolutionary modern plays not only possess the characteristics of Peking opera, but are also revolutionary. The revolution in Chinese paintings must go hand in hand with its own characteristics, conscientiously study the rich creative experience of the revolutionary model plays,and try not only to retain the characteristics of Chinese painting, but also create new types of Chinese paintings.

For the sake of expressing the rich and colorful real life, art cannot be fettered hands and feet by tradition, but must dare to create new things and be good at creating new things. Proceeding from the present life of the people in a place, it must create and develop the expressive skills of Chinese paintings in life and practice. As regards all the outstanding expressive skills and artistic forms in the traditions of Chinese paintings, we must learn from, absorb and assimilate them for the specific purpose of portraying life and struggle of the people in the socialist era. We must implement the policy of "Make the past serve the present, and make foreign things serve China," and adopt the scientific attitude of dialectical materialism and historical idealism to seriously analyze and critically inherit the traditional skills of Chinese paintings and assimilate the strong points of fine arts from other countries. Here again, only by taking real life as a basis could we be able to examine correctly foreign and Chinese traditional skills and know what should be improved on and made use of and what should be rejected.

Among the creative works of fine arts at present, some works still lack a touch of the times. These paintings either merely grasp the external appearance or the surface phenomenon of the movement without reflecting its

essence, or paint with great relish those transitory, individual and gradually vanishing things in life. For example, in the painting of portraits, the beauty of the proletariat is not revealed. Some are painted with heavy ink, making the faces almost black. Some paintings give the working women a frail and sickly look, and the revolutionary spirit and disposition of the people could not be seen. When painting factories, the painters only set their eyes on composition changes, and the actual situation, and "to achieve proper balance, they would throw in some clouds." They paint factories with belching smoke and with old and obsolete equipment which could not properly reflect the new look of socialist industry. When painting the countryside, they are always fond of taking donkeys and ox carts as the main objects of expression and fail to see the gradual realization of mechanization and the new look of electrification in the socialist new countryside. When painting landscape, for the sake of adapting to the old technique for painting irregular surfaces, the technique of dry brush, the technique of dots and the technique of staining, they turn the beautiful hills and rivers of the motherland which are being transformed and reconstructed by the working people, into barren peaks. In individual paintings on the subject of minority nationalities, they place too much emphasis on their colorful costumes and changes in hair-style, but make no effort to show their new life and appearance. When engaged in painting these pictures, the painters are not moved by the grandeur of socialist revolution and construction, and consequently their paintings invariably give people the impression of being out of date.

Innovation in Chinese painting involves not merely the question of skill. Whether or not a painting is new depends on the world outlook of the painter, and on whether or not the ideology and feeling of the painter is in tempo with the times and in tempo with the workers, peasants and soldiers. First, he must study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought properly, conscientiously remold his world outlook and artistic concept, and strive to apply the stand, viewpoint and method of Marxism to the observation and study of life and analysis. "In China, some new social-economic forms, new personalities and new ideas have appeared in struggle against the old social-economic forms and their superstructures (such as politics and culture) and to decide what are the things that should be praised or eulogized, what are the things that should not be praised or eulogized, and what are the things that should be opposed." (Jen-min Jih-pao editorial of May 20, 1951, "Attention Should Be Paid to the Discussion of the Film 'Story of Wu Hsün'") At the same time, he should go deep into the life of the workers, peasants and soldiers in the heat of struggle and accept re-education from them. After having acquainted himself with our age, he will be able to accept new things and will know the workers, peasants and soldiers intimately. With the ideology and feeling of the workers, peasants and soldiers, he will feel strongly the throbbing of the pulse of the age, and will be able to sharply detect the new changes and developments in life, love passionately the new things with great vitality representing the march of times, set eyes on the spiritual outlook of the people and accurately reflect the thinking and struggle of the workers, peasants and soldiers.

We have always said that in order to portray the essence of life, it is necessary to express the spirit of the times. With it the painting will acquire a soul, and the themic thought will take on depth. With specific ideas for creation, a painter can leap out from the rut of old tradition in artistic

expression, produce a strong creative urge, create new methods of portrayal and gives his work a vivid touch of the times. In going deep into life it is also necessary to solve the question of skill and method of portrayal. It is necessary to call on the artists of Chinese paintings to persevere in the diligent practice of painting and sketching while living among the workers, peasants and soldiers and keep on improving their ability to draw experience from life and to express life.

Time marches on and so is the socialist motherland. Millions of people in the whole country, under the leadership of Chairman Mao and the CCP Central Committee, filled with revolutionary heroism, are fighting in unity to fulfill the various tasks set forth by the 10th Party Congress. We workers in fine arts living in this great socialist era must glorify with wholehearted eagerness the militant life of today, and let the art of Chinese paintings with its long tradition taken on the fresh breath of the age, so that it can better serve the workers, peasants and soldiers as well as proletarian politics and socialism.

* * *

Laboring People Are Creators of New Culture

- An account of the amateur works of fine arts created by the peasants of Hu hsien, Shensi Province

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, October 11, 1973)

Paintings by the peasants of Hu hsien now on display in Peking have received favorable comments from the viewers. Among them, the "Old Secretary" by Liu Chih-te, secretary of the Party branch of the Ch'insan brigade of the Ch'intu commune, is especially acclaimed by the worker-peasant-soldier visitors. This picture projects the image of a basic-level cadre devoting time in between labor to the serious study of works by Marx and Lenin and by Chairman Mao. The author draws on a moving scene: The old secretary keeps his eyes on his book and as he strikes a match to light his pipe, thus showing his rapt attention to reading. This picture is thick with the breath of life and poignantly touching in its projection. It is a lively portrayal of the new aura surrounding the criticize-Lin Piao and rectify-style campaign.

Hu hsien is an advanced hsien in learning from Tachai in agriculture in the administrative district of Hsienyang, Shensi Province. Beginning in 1965, its grain output surpassed year after year the target set in the "National Program for Agricultural Development." This hsien does well not only in revolution but also in production. It also comes alive with a 500-odd-member amateur fine arts creation team with the poor and lower-middle peasants as its core. A positive role was played by this spare-time fine arts team in the three great revolutionary movements in occupying the rural ideological and cultural position, publicizing the Party's line and policies and consolidating the proletarian dictatorship.

In the criticize-Lin Piao and rectify-style campaign, the amateur artists among the peasants in Hu hsien directed their overflowing revolutionary enthusiasm to the brush and brought out one painting after another to criticize the Lin Piao anti-Party clique for smearing the excellent situation in our country. Having witnessed for himself the pre-liberation Hu hsien marked by ubiquitous matsheds, narrow streets and poverty and backwardness, and the spectacular post-liberation growth in production and construction with urban and rural features changing with each passing day under the brilliant leadership of the great leader Chairman Mao and the Communist Party, 55-year-old poor peasant Tung Cheng-i of the Ch'engchiao commune once drew a picture reflecting such a tremendous change. Last year, to vigorously criticize the Lin Piao anti-Party clique, Tung Cheng-i resolved to re-draw the "New Look of Hu Hsien." He climbed up to the belfry of Hu hsien to get a bird's eye view of the whole city. He made rounds of every street in the city to inspect every new building. He made lots of quick sketches. Then he applied his professional brush to a brand-new work "New Look of Hu Hsien." In this picture, with new houses standing in rows, smokestacks towering like forests, trains speeding on their ways, and wheat seedlings growing sturdy and verdant, the thriving and bustling scene comes as a vivid criticism of the fallacy of "the stagnant national economy" spread by the Lin Piao anti-Party clique.

The "Brigade Sewing Unit" by young female commune member Chang Ch'un-hsia of the Ch'inszu brigade of the Ch'intu commune, the "Rural Supply and Marketing Cooperative" by commune member Ko Cheng-min of the Ch'engchüeh brigade of the Tsuyen commune, the "Every Household Has Savings" by commune member Liu Hui-sheng of the Shihwangts'un brigade of the Ts'angyu commune, and other works give expression to the gay and joyful mood of the commune members who lead a better and better life, are universally able to buy new clothes and a great abundance of daily necessities and have money to put away in the bank. It is an effective rebuttal to the Lin Piao anti-Party clique's shameless slanders like "peasants lack food and clothing" and "the state prospers with the people in poverty."

Paintings by the peasants of Hu hsien were born during the great leap forward in 1958. Guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary literary and art line, some ordinary poor and lower-middle peasants bent on shattering superstitions and emancipating thinking set their hoe-roughened hands to the brush to occupy the rural ideological-cultural position, and played the combat role of the light cavalry in serving the three great revolutionary movements. In 1962, a landlord of the Yüch'an commune pasted on the door of his home a painting spreading feudal superstitions. Commune member Tu Chih-lien who was a hired farmhand in the past was filled with indignation at the sight of it. With the support of the Party branch, he created paintings with such themes as "The People's Commune Is Good," "Safeguard the Fruits of Victory," etc. He stuck them on the gates of the poor and lower-middle peasants' homes. This dealt a blow to the reactionary arrogance of the landlords and gave a hefty boost to the determination of the revolutionary people. In the socialist education campaign, the amateur artists among the peasants took the lead in recalling and portraying the "three histories" and holding exhibitions. The launching of the campaign was thus effectively bolstered.

The amateur fine arts unit of the Lulaoan brigade of the Ch'engchiao commune held a class education exhibition every year. Its members depicted one by one the tearful family histories of six households of poor and lower-middle peasants including Liu K'an-k'an. On the basis of family history portrayal, the history of the Lulaoan village was portrayed in a picture entitled "The Miserable Past," with the tearful histories of over ten poor and lower-middle peasant families as its background. It was put on exhibition in the village. The broad masses of commune members brought their children along to look at it, and they recalled on the spot class sufferings and grievances soaked with blood and tears. In coordination with education in the basic-line of the Party conducted by the brigade, the amateur fine arts unit of Lulaoan also painted a set of pictures entitled "Exhibition on Landlords' Farms." After viewing the collection, the broad masses of commune members received profound class education and strengthened the concept of proletarian dictatorship. In the criticize-Lin Piao and rectify-style campaign, based on the enormous political, economic and cultural changes brought to the whole village after liberation, the amateur fine arts unit of the Lulaoan brigade staged an exhibition known as "The Red Sun Shines Over Lulaoan" with serial pictures, charts and diagrams, etc., that effectively criticized the fallacies of the Lin Piao anti-Party clique and raised consciousness of the masses in the two-line struggle.

The amateur fine arts activities of the peasants of Hu hsien have energetically served the campaign "to learn from Tachai in agriculture." During the big-drought season, the members of the amateur fine arts unit of the Ch'insan brigade of the Ch'intu commune joined the masses in fighting the drought and, at the same time, took time out for drawing a propaganda painting called "Fight Drought Until Nature Bows To Us, Fight Drought Until Grain Comes To Hand." This considerably aroused the enthusiasm of the commune members. They said elatedly, "This painting hits the nail on the head. It adds fuel and steel to the anti-drought struggle!" As a result of the anti-drought struggle, the Ch'insan brigade scored a good harvest with an average per-mow yield of over 800 catties.

About an experiment with the intercropping of wheat and cotton by a production team of the Lulaoan brigade of the Ch'engchiao commune, some people expressed doubts. The amateur fine arts unit of the brigade drew a set of serial pictures "Wrest A High Yield in Both Wheat and Cotton Crops and Make Greater Contributions to the State" to drive home scientific farming. The masses said, "The serial pictures spell out our ideals and resolutions. We must surely take good care of cotton." As a result, intercropping brought in a good harvest with wheat averaging 300 catties per mow and ginned cotton 120 catties. During the peak farming season, many production teams of Hu hsien brought to the fields the mobile blackboard newspapers, lantern slides, and small-scale exhibitions created and sponsored by the peasants' amateur artists to serve the production struggle.

At the first appearance of the peasants' amateur fine arts team of Hu hsien, a handful of class enemies launched an attack with such remarks as "For the mud-covered hick to draw paintings, it is like expecting a chicken feather to fly to the sky and an earthworm to become a dragon."

When Communist Party member Liu Hui-sheng of the Ts'angyu commune first learned to draw, some people scared him with the "theory of genius," saying, "You're not cut out for that. You can't draw well." He combined assiduous study with repeated practice and at last came out with such relatively good pieces as "Grasp Revolution and Promote Production," "Every Household Has Savings," "Apply Manure in the Teeth of Snow," etc.

Paintings by the peasants of Hu hsien are an effective criticism against the Lin Piao anti-Party clique's "theory of genius." It is also an effective criticism against the shameless slanders by a handful of class enemies.

The course of development of the peasants' amateur fine arts creation team of Hu hsien once suffered from interference and disruption by the counter-revolutionary revisionist black literary and art line. People were sent to Hu hsien to publicize the need to "take up subject matter not covered by other painters" in a vain attempt to urge the peasants' amateur artists to discard the major themes on the agricultural front for "something offbeat." But the overwhelming majority of the peasants' amateur artists brushed aside their demand and doggedly acted according to Chairman Mao's "Talks at the Yenan Forum on Literature and Art" in their effort to transform their world outlook and do drawings for the revolution. For 15 years, the peasants' amateur artists

firmly stuck to the "spare-time" principle. They took an active part in productive labor and devoted their spare time to painting.

For instance, in his capacity as secretary of the brigade Party branch, Liu Chih-te always first fixed up the business of the brigade and lined up brigade production tasks at night before he set himself to drawing.

Female commune member Li Feng-lan of the Kuangming commune was a skilled production hand who worked diligently and played an active part in collective productive labor. Meanwhile, she drove herself hard painting in her spare time. She carried with her a sketch book all the time and she would put in a few strokes whenever she had time. When her hands were occupied, she would make careful observation of things, memorize what she saw, and make out drawings after her work. In more than ten years, she created a total of over 300 paintings.

Last year, some of the peasant-drawn paintings of Hu hsien were shown at the National Fine Arts Exhibition, and they won the acclaim of the broad masses of worker-peasant-soldier visitors. Their representatives Liu Chih-te and Li Feng-lan also went to Peking to attend the National Fine Arts Assessment Forum. This was a source of great inspiration to them. But the more appreciated their creations the more they felt themselves far from fulfilling the requirements of the Party and the people. They felt that they must go all out and raise further their competence for creation on the basis of their present accomplishment. They felt that only in this way could they meet the needs of the revolutionary situation.

How to seek improvement? Should we practice skills behind closed doors or seek improvement on the basis of popularization in line with Chairman Mao's teachings? The peasants' amateur artists of Hu hsien studied in depth Chairman Mao's "Talks at the Yenan Forum on Literature and Art" and came to understand that "painting depends on skill as well as the political consciousness of the painter" and that "coming from among workers and peasants, we must portray the workers and peasants, and, still more, learn respectfully from the workers and peasants." They realized that only by raising the awareness of class struggle and two-line struggle could the creation level be raised. Therefore, they seriously read books by Marx and Lenin and by Chairman Mao, energetically participated in the criticize-Lin Piao and rectify-style campaign to eliminate the pernicious influence of the "theory of genius" and such like spread by Lin Piao and company, and firmly fostered the idea of painting for the revolution. The peasants' amateur artists of Hu hsien consciously went into the midst of the three great revolutionary movements and continuously summed up their creative practice. In the course of summing up things, they felt that more of their previous works were devoted to the portrayal of scenes than to the portrayal of towering images of the worker-peasant-soldier heroes. Therefore, they strove to learn from the experience of the revolutionary model plays in projecting the worker-peasant-soldier heroes. In the process of creation, they sought repeated practice.

For instance, "Spring Hoeing" by Lin Feng-lan, "The Bigger An Enterprise the Greater the Need for Thrift and Industry" by Chang Lin, commune member of the Tungfengsheng brigade, Niutung commune and other pictures, through projecting

lively images of characters, depicted the lofty ideological world of the poor and lower-middle peasants. They insisted on making sketches in life and arming themselves with sketch books at all times, and devoted every available free moment to painting. Liu Chih-te's "Old Secretary" was a creation processed and perfected out of a sketch made at the worksite. They often hung up for exhibition on the spot sketches depicting life in the heat of struggle. This played a very good role in giving impetus to the three great revolutionary movements.

Under the leadership and solicitude of the Party, the peasants' amateur fine arts creation team of Hu hsien has witnessed great progress and improvement in the past year. The old workers are modest and prudent, and are not arrogant and rash. They continuously sum up experiences and ceaselessly advance along Chairman Mao's revolutionary literary and art line. It is gratifying to note that a newborn force including women amateur artists is rapidly growing up. With the fervent help of old artists, some new amateur artists picking up the brush for the first time have drilled themselves hard and acquired certain painting skills very quickly.

Seventeen-year-old female commune member Chiao Ts'ai-yün attended the woman amateur fine arts training class of the Hsihants'un brigade of the Kuangming commune to learn painting in the autumn of last year. Later, based on her actual experience with vegetable growing in the production team, she drew such a picture as the "Lotus Flowers White--Bumper Harvest" (莲花白丰收) that portrayed the rural scene of a bumper vegetable harvest.

With the help of old artists, 19-year-old female commune member Chang Ch'un-hsia practiced sketching. With an initial grasp of skill, she boldly set about creation. To paint the "Brigade Sewing Unit" that portrayed the adequately clad and well-fed peasants, she went to the sewing unit several times to observe life. She selected the scene of a young peasant trying on a new dress in front of the counter as the focus of the picture, and vividly portrayed the joyful mood of the broad masses of commune members leading a better and better life.

After his graduation from junior middle school last year, 17-year-old commune member Su Chün-liang of the Wunan brigade in Tawang commune returned to the village to take up agricultural labor and act as a production team work-point recorder. His commune was a main production area for chili. Drawing artistic nourishment from life, he painted the picture "A Chili Bumper Harvest."

This group of newcomers are all youths of around 20, the youngest being only 16. Their works overflow with the thick breath of life and give expression to their revolutionary ideals in building a socialist new countryside.

In their spare-time fine arts creations, the peasants of Hu hsien all along firmly adhere to the principle of bearing reality in mind, waging hard struggle, making use of simple and crude utensils, doing things on a small scale and in various forms and making revolution economically. Their frescoes are made of lime, chalk, carbon black and red clay plus a sprinkling of coloring. Their exhibitions are mostly put together with waste paper pasted over white sheets. For lantern slides, they collect and cut up the broken pieces of glass from seedling-nursing hot houses in the fields.

For 15 years, the peasants' amateur artists of Hu hsien have created over 40,000 pieces of works of various kinds including frescoes, New Year pictures, serial pictures, paper-cuts, graphic pictures, traditional Chinese paintings, etc. Of the over 700 pieces published in central and local newspapers, the majority have been created since the great proletarian cultural revolution. They have an impact on the whole country. These works come from life and yet transcend life, their themes clear-cut and prominent, their sentiments pure and healthy, their coloring brilliant and arresting, their structure compact and well-stacked, bold and novel. Some outstanding works give relatively satisfactory expression to the creative principle of combining revolutionary realism with revolutionary romanticism. With the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants picking up the painting brush to occupy the rural ideological-cultural position, this is a newborn thing that has appeared in the revolution in the superstructure including the spheres of literature and art. Such a newborn thing will surely rush forward in the work of the revolutionary onflow that sweeps the workers, peasants and soldiers onto the stage of the superstructure and to make a still greater contribution to the revolution in literature and art.

- By Jen-min Jih-pao Correspondent

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RURAL PEOPLE'S COMMUNES

East China People's Commune Diversifies Economy

(NCNA-English Hofei, Oct. 16, 1973)

the once grain-poor fotzuling people's commune in east china's anhwei province now sells the state a large amount of grain, pigs, poultry, tea and silk cocoons every year.

situated in the tapieh mountains, the commune has 3,700 hectares of mountainous land, only one fifth of which is arable. it has diversified its economy under an overall plan to overcome unfavourable conditions. the commune members grow crops on the arable land and plant trees and raise livestock in the mountains.

a nine-kilometre-long river meanders through the commune. mountain torrents used to cause the river to wash away farm soil along its banks. a contingent of 1,500 commune members harnessed the river in four months of hard work in the winter of 1970. they straightened the river course, and built a 4,000-metre-long stone embankment to divert its water into the piho river. nearly 70 hectares of former river-bed have been reclaimed, of which more than 20 hectares are sown to maize and rice.

the commune has built 130 small reservoirs, ponds and dams, and dug 16 canals totalling over 20 kilometres in length. all this has formed an irrigation network that ensures high stable yields despite drought and excess rain on 80 per cent of the commune's farmland. the 1972 output for two crops of rice averaged 6.4 tons per hectare, double the figure before the commune was set up in 1958.

a production brigade surrounded by mountains has afforested more than 1,300 hectares. it also runs a tree nursery, a medicinal herbs farm and a timber mill.

the commune summed up and popularized the brigade's experience in diversifying the economy, and mobilized more than 2,000 commune members to grow trees every winter and spring. all mountains in the commune have been planted to cypresses, cedars, firs, bamboos and other trees.

afforestation and successive good grain harvests provide animal husbandry with large quantities of fodder. the commune has topped the target set by the national programme for agricultural development -- two to three pigs per capita. the commune sold the state over 1,000 pigs in 1972, four times the 1957 figure. other animals and poultry were sold to the state in greater amounts too. tea growing, silkworm raising, fish breeding and other side-

line production have also expanded rapidly. the commune's income from its diversified economy accounts for over 40 per cent of the total.

along with the expansion of production, the commune is getting more and more public funds to buy more machines. it has 14 trucks and tractors, 21 diesel engines and motors, and a large number of processing machines.

Socialism Brings Prosperity to Tai People in Southwest China

(NCNA-English Kunming, Oct. 16, 1973)

expanding production, a prospering economy and improved life reward the efforts of a production team of the tai nationality in a border area of yunnan province, southwest china, in building a socialist countryside over the past 18 years.

with a population of 204 in 39 families, the kuangshuang production team cultivates 60 hectares and harvested an average of nearly 7 tons per hectare last year despite a severe drought.

apart from meeting its own needs, the team sold the state 250 tons of grain as well as large quantities of sugar-cane, vegetables, hogs, eggs and poultry in the same year.

total income has risen four and a half times since collective farming was introduced here. per capita cash income has more than trebled. the production team now has sufficient collective grain reserves to feed the whole population for 12 months.

all the families have electricity and many have built new brick-and-tile houses. not a few people have radios, bicycles and sewing machines.

the kuangshuang production team is located in juili county, the tehhung autonomous chou for the tai and chingpo nationalities of yunnan province. kuangshuang in the tai language means "two dunes". it was once a tract of wasteland topped by two sand dunes. most of the present inhabitants once were poverty-stricken peasants who had fled from other villages. but their dream of a better life never came true until 1950. under the leadership of the

cummunist party of china, they were then liberated from oppression and exploitation by the kuomintang reactionaries and local despots and landlords.

maihsiang, a hired hand before liberation and a communist party member, and juipan, a poor peasant, got together with three other poor peasant families to form a mutual aid team in 1956, the first in the village. despite sabotage by a rich peasant, they reaped a good harvest and each received a bigger income than families farming individually. more families applied to join and the team was expanded into an agricultural cooperative the following year.

in 1961, liu shao-chi pushed his revisionist line of dissolving agricultural cooperatives or people's communes. but the cadres and members of the kuangshuang cooperative refused to do so. relying on their collective strength, they built 100 irrigation and drainage ditches and in two winters and springs turned 21 hectares of low-yield land into fertile fields giving nearly 4 tons a hectare. they harvested 37 per cent more grain in 1963 than in 1960, with a 25 per cent increase in per-hectare yield.

there was immediate warm response from the cadres and members of the cooperative when chairman mao issued the call in 1964 "in agriculture, learn from tachai". they visited a photograph exhibition on the tachai brigade and read a pamphlet on its experience. a transformation programme was drawn up to level the fields and construct new water conservancy facilities.

when the peasants were removing the ridges, the last vestige of private ownership that separated the 57 hectares of paddy fields into 1,102 small plots, a rich peasant secretly put up a land marker in the hope of taking back his land. they exposed his criminal activities and went on with their programme.

inspired by the victorious ninth national congress of the chinese communist party in 1969, all the cooperatives in the county were merged into people's communes, giving new impetus to the mass movement to learn from tachai. the kuangshuang cooperative became a production team of the tahsien commune.

in the seven years between 1964 and 1971, the kuangshuang production team put in 80,000 man-days and did 300,000 cubic metres of earthwork. as a result, 37 hectares of well-irrigated land were created to be worked by tractors. all its farmland has been improved so that it gives high stable yields despite excessive rain or drought.

fertilizer application, pig raising and advanced farming methods are now being used, after the people saw the weaknesses of the old farming methods.

Northeast China Production Brigade Mechanizes Farming

(NCNA-English Harbin, Oct. 17, 1973)

chinese peasants are replacing wooden ploughs and hand carts, which they have used since ancient times, with tractors and lorries.

how this is being done is shown by the experience of the taiping production brigade in kannan county of northeast china's heilungkiang province, which has mechanized much farm work on its 1,460 hectares of land. its members worked hard to expand the collective economy and accumulated sufficient public funds to buy twelve tractors, three lorries, 64 tractor-drawn farm implements, and 114 pieces of machinery for irrigation, drainage and processing of farm and sideline produce.

the brigade has a population of 3,000 living in a sparsely populated area that averages two hectares to every able-bodied person. the people began to do intensive farming right after liberation in 1949, but the endeavour was handicapped by the lack of manpower and draught animals. the problem became more acute when the area became part of a people's commune in 1958 and the people intensified their efforts to diversify the economy and increase farm output. they felt keenly the need to carry out chairman mao's instruction: "the fundamental way out for agriculture lies in mechanization."

but the brigade had no money to buy machinery. some people suggested that they ask the state for loans. the majority, however, preferred to rely on their own initiative. "we must get machines ourselves and not ask the state for help," they said. "we must expand farm production as quickly as possible to accumulate money for mechanization."

a battle was started to transform the area. the people opened the ice-clad land with picks and shovels and, in the winter and spring of two years, removed a total of 6,000 horse carts of rocks from more than 660 hectares and improved the land. they were achieving a growing output when a hailstorm struck and destroyed the crops on 1,200 hectares. but they were not daunted. they worked for seven days on end and replanted the land with buckwheat and other early-ripening crops. the brigade that year sold the state 1,900 tons of grain after leaving enough seed for the next sowing and food grain for its members.

the brigade reaped good harvest for years in a row. total grain output in 1966 was 59 per cent more than in 1958. that year the brigade bought its first six tractors and other machinery with 220,000 yuan (rmb), which represented one seventh of its total accumulation funds at that time.

the brigade has made still greater progress during the great proletarian cultural revolution. while farm output continued to rise, the brigade's sideline production went ahead even faster. the peasants planted more trees and raised more pigs, sheep, bees, chickens and fish, in carrying out the principle of "taking grain as the key link and ensuring an all-round development." thanks to, this, the brigade was able to put aside more money for machines.

the brigade has trained 130 young peasants to drive lorries or tractors and be maintenance workers. its repair shop, which has a floor space of 500 square metres, can overhaul tractors and other farm machinery.

Sports Popular in Northwest China People's Commune

(NCNA-English Sian, Oct. 17, 1973)

members of the chentsun people's commune in fenghsiang county of northwest china's shensi province take to athletics and ball games in line with chairman mao's teaching: "promote physical culture and sports and build up the people's health."

more than 4,000 peasants, or 60 per cent of the commune's young people, play sports. many of them are selected to play basketball and table tennis matches or take part in athletic contests in behalf of the commune, or its production brigades and teams. each of the 11 production brigades has its own basketball and volleyball courts, football pitches, table tennis tables, horizontal and parallel bars and other sports gear, made from local material. some of the courts are flood-lit.

women also take an active part in these activities. ten women from the nanwu brigade, five of them being mothers of three or four children, finished second in the communal basketball tournament.

there are several athletic families. chu fa-she and his four brothers formed a basketball team.

many of the commune members entered county meets in the past two years. they placed fourth and fifth in the men's and women's basketball tourney, second in bayonet drill, third in table tennis team, and runner-up in the ping-pong singles.

a group has been set up to guide the sports activities in the commune. it opened a sparetime sports school. many of the brigade and team leaders are sports enthusiasts who are also eager to give pointers to the youngsters.

sports activities have helped improve the commune members' health. the number of people on sick leave has dropped 11 per cent compared with 1965, the year before the great proletarian cultural revolution began.

East China Commune Transforms River Delta

(NCNA-English Nanchang, Oct. 17, 1973)

the chianghsiang people's commune of nanchang in east china's kiangsi province has transformed the disaster-ridden kanchiang river delta into a place of thriving farming, fishery and side-line production. this is due to efforts by the peasants over the past 15 years in building water-control works with their collective strength.

the commune is on a fertile alluvial plain where the kanchiang river flows into the poyang lake. it has a total population of 53,000 and 6,900 hectares of farmland. strewn with small streams and lakes, the area was often hit by flood and drought under reactionary kuomintang rule before liberation because it lacked both irrigation and drainage facilities and the dykes of the poyang lake and the kanchiang river were in disrepair. the commune has built 110-kilometres of dykes, 29 canals totalling 137 kilometres in length, and 55 pumping stations with a combined capacity of 10,000 h.p., as well as various types of minor works, to protect the farmland.

grain yield in 1971 and 1972 surpassed six tons per hectare, the target set in the national programme for agricultural development for the area south of the yangtze. total output reached 50,000 tons, double the figure of 1957 for the dozen agricultural cooperatives which were merged the next year into the commune. it delivers 25,000 tons of market grain to the state every year.

increases have also been registered in the income of commune members. per capita cash income last year was more than double the 1957 figure and most peasants have bank savings.

with the expansion of farm production, the commune has accumulated more public accumulation funds, which now come to 11.29 million yuan as against 0.19 million yuan in 1957. the commune runs nine enterprises, including a tractor station, a farm machinery plant and a lime works.

in their fight against nature, peasants enclosed the fields and villages with dykes before liberation. but the enclosures were small and the dykes low. they could not get rid of the menace of floods. with the forming of agricultural cooperatives after liberation, the peasants improved and built more and better enclosures but the limited strength of the cooperatives' economy limited the effectiveness. only after the formation of the people's commune in 1958 could the peasants map out an over-all plan against flood, waterlogging and drought. under the leadership of the commune party committee, about 10,000 peasants worked on the projects every winter and spring. they combined 43 enclosures into four bigger ones. three of the bigger enclosures were linked. they also built a 30-kilometre-long canal in 20 days during the great proletarian cultural revolution, doing 1.6 million cubic metres of earth work. the canal links 16 production brigades and 187 teams. more than 4,000 hectares of farmland benefit from it, which is also used for navigation. one section of the canal took over about 13 hectares of the shanwei production brigade in order to protect 246 hectares of other production brigades. taking the interests of the whole into consideration, the shanwei brigade willingly let the canal cross its land. later it reclaimed 40 hectares elsewhere. many production brigades and teams followed the example of the shanwei brigade.

the cadres and commune members keep to the principle of industry and thrift in building water-control projects in line with chairman mao's teaching on self-reliance and hard struggle. raising a main dyke by two metres to protect 3,300 hectares of farmland from the poyang lake and reinforcing it called for 27,000 cubic metres of stone and 80,000 slabs. the commune members went to an island in the lake to quarry stone and ferry it back. the leading members of the commune party committee took part in the work while giving detailed guidance on the sites. the project was finished one year ahead of schedule at a cost of only 180,000 yuan, just over one-fifth of the estimated cost.

while stressing the production of grain crops, the commune has diversified its economy by making use of local resources. castor plants grown on the dykes give an annual income of up to 10,000 yuan, apart from protecting the embankments from erosion by rain. breeding

fish in the more than 100 kilometres of ditches dug to provide earth for the dykes and improve irrigation and drainage yields some 30 tons of fish a year. the abundant supply of reed from the numerous ponds provide ample material for the matting industry. many production brigades are raising cattle, pigs and ducks by using fodder crops grown in ponds and marshes. the commune last year sold the state 10,000 hogs, 200 tons of fish (including those netted in the poyang and nearby rivers) and quantities of cooking oil, eggs, poultry and local products.

the commune has bought more than 30 tractors, two trucks and 600 motor and sail boats. of the over two million yuan spent on water-control projects since 1968, less than one-tenth was provided by the state while the rest was covered by the commune and the brigades under it out of their accumulation funds.

North China Commune Improves Health Work

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, Oct. 17, 1973)

members of the luchiayu commune in tsunhua county of hopei province have a co-operative medical service that keeps them in good health although they are in an outlying mountainous area more than 40 kilometres from the county seat. they attribute this to chairman mao's attention to the conditions of former poor and lower-middle peasants.

more than 8,000 people in the seven production brigades of the commune are scattered in mountains some 30 kilometres around. before liberation, the people led a miserable life under reactionary kuomintang rule and were cruelly exploited by landlords and could not afford to see a doctor.

after liberation, conditions improved step by step in the area as elsewhere in china. the commune set up a clinic in 1966 and all the brigades have "barefoot doctors". later the co-operative medical service was instituted.

the commune now has an average of one medical worker for every 100 people of its population. the clinic also trains barefoot doctors and medical assistants.

barefoot doctor wang yin was selected by the commune members to study in the county's medical training class after he finished junior middle school and later he had

three more months training in a medical team of the chinese people's liberation army and served as an assistant in a county medical team. he learned how to do surgical and gynecological operations. the commune party committee last year sent him to study in ear, nose, throat and eye department of a city hospital for one year. wang yin studied hard and made great progress. he has done many successful operations after returning to the commune and is warmly welcomed by commune members.

most of the commune's barefoot doctors are grade or middle school graduates. they are trained at health centres for a period of time before they treat patients and do general surgical and gynecological operations. they have refresher classes every ten days in the commune clinic.

the rural medical cooperative service is financed chiefly by the commune members and the production brigades' public accumulation funds, supplemented by state subsidies. the commune's doctors practise economy in management and grow medicinal herbs to reduce cost for the commune members and the collective. the commune is self-sufficient in traditional chinese medicine.

the cooperative medical service has a surplus in fund and so the fee paid by every commune member is now one-third less than in 1969.

in line with chairman mao's teaching "put prevention first", the barefoot doctors spread medical and hygienical knowledge among the peasants and help improve the environment. the incidence of illness dropped sharply in the first half of this year compared with the same 1969 period when the co-operative medical service was started.

RURAL SCHOOLS

Lively Northeast China Primary School

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Oct. 16, 1973)

a county primary school in liaoning province, northeast china, sets a good example of combining classroom education with production labour.

since 1966 chingtuitzu school has set up a paste powder mill, a printing shop and a plastic bag workshop. it also opened up more than a hectare of wasteland as a small farm. all this has been done in response to chairman mao's call for school students: "while their main task is to study, they should also learn other things, that is to say, they should not only learn book knowledge, they should also learn industrial production, agricultural production and military affairs."

the school has more than 1,400 pupils in 23 classes and six junior middle school classes. every pupil must spend nine months in classes and one month in either industrial or agricultural production every year. the junior middle school classes study eight months and spend two months taking part in manual work.

eleven old peasants and veteran workers have been invited to be teachers. they all suffered oppression and exploitation by landlords or capitalists in the old society. the history of their life moves the pupils and raises their class consciousness and love for labour and the working people. when pupils find valuables, they return them to the losers. they respect their elders, love the collective and enjoy helping others.

when the first-year pupils washed ink bottles in the school's ink plant, their teachers taught them how to count the bottles and add and subtract. the fifth graders are taught fractions in relation to making up the formula for ink. when the junior middle school students go to the workshops, their teachers give them lessons in mechanics of electric motors, fodder crushers, paper cutters and the printing press. all learn faster and better this way.

the students learn to make things themselves. for instance, when they needed equipment to make plastic bags, they made 19 presses, using the principle of high frequency electronic hot-sealing machines. they found that a wild plant could be substituted for grain in making paste powder and in this way, saved 30 tons of grain every year.

the school supplies products for society and with the income has expanded the workshops and school buildings

and bought equipment and other things needed. the pupils have not had to pay fees for books and other things since 1969. the school has been able to buy sports equipment and musical instruments with income from the workshops, and sports teams, cultural teams and other student groups have been formed. after school hours, the school grounds bustle with activities.

HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION

More Highways for Northwest China Multi-National Area

(NCNA-English Lanchow, Oct. 16, 1973)

people of various nationalities living in a mountainous area in the northwest china province of kansu have built 1,300 kilometres of highway since liberation to link up 99 per cent of the people's communes there. more than half the roads were built in the last two years. improved road transport has stimulated the exchange of goods with other places.

the linhsia hui autonomous chou in southern kansu has six counties and is inhabited by hui, han, tunghsiang, paoan, sala and tu peoples. before liberation, it had only 64 kilometres of highway. rapid road construction after liberation, especially during the great proletarian cultural revolution, was achieved with the help of the state and the concrete guidance of local party organizations.

the multi-national people displayed the spirit of unity and self-reliance. members of one commune crisscrossed by rivers quarried stones and made tools on their own to build 11 stone bridges, 16 culverts and ten roads. all production brigades and teams under the commune are now accessible to motor traffic.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

China Publishes Comrade Enver Hoxha's Report at 4th Plenum of 6th APL Central Committee

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 15, 1973)

comrade enver hoxha's report "deepening the ideological struggle against alien manifestations and liberal stands towards them" has been translated and brought off the press by the people's publishing house in peking. it will be available at all hsinhua book stores throughout china. the report was delivered by comrade enver hoxha on june 26, 1973, at the fourth plenum of the sixth central committee of the albanian party of labour.

Albanian Friendship Visiting Group Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 17, 1973)

the albanian friendship visiting group led by spiro cavo, secretary of the saranda regional committee of the albanian party of labour, wound up their friendly visit to china and left here for home by air today.

they were sent off at the airport by cheng chih-ping, a leading member of the china travel and tourism administrative bureau, and chang chang, han kuang-yeh, tao yung-nien and chu kuan, leading members of organizations concerned.

also present was jovan andoni, counsellor of the albanian embassy here.

while in china, the albanian guests visited factories, people's communes and schools and toured places of historical interest in peking, changchun, shenyang, talien, changsha, shaoshan, shanghai, wuhsi and nanking. wherever they went, they were warmly welcomed by local leading members and people.

CHINA AND CANADA

Prime Minister and Mrs. Trudeau Tour Lichiang River

(NCNA-English Kweilin, Oct. 16, 1973)

prime minister pierre elliott trudeau, mrs. trudeau and the other distinguished canadian guests made a boat excursion on the lichiang river today in the company of wei kuo-ching, chairman of the revolutionary committee of the kwangsi chuang autonomous region, his wife hsu chi-chien, and vice-premier teng hsiao-ping.

the lichiang river constitutes the upper reaches of the hsichiang river. the 83-kilometre section of the river from kweilin to yangshuo, which the canadian guests toured, meanders through sprawling mountains. here the unique landscape is highlighted by the crystal-clear river flanked by towering peaks that stud the beautiful farmland around like pinnacles shooting up from the ground. in high spirits, prime minister and mrs. trudeau enjoyed the scenery on both sides of the river. as the distinguished canadian guests cruised along the river, they were warmly applauded by passengers aboard ships that sailed by, and prime minister trudeau happily waved back to them. upon their arrival at yangshuo, the distinguished guests were warmly welcomed by leading members of the yangshuo county revolutionary committee and other local people.

also accompanying prime minister and mrs. trudeau were canadian ambassador to china c. john small and mrs. small; vice-chairman of the autonomous regional revolutionary committee liao wei-hsiung; chairman of the kweilin municipal revolutionary committee chung feng; and chinese ambassador to canada chang wen-chin and his wife chang ying.

prime minister and mrs. trudeau and the other distinguished canadian guests attended a soiree this evening and saw acrobatic and other theatrical performances presented by kwangsi artists.

Prime Minister and Mrs. Trudeau Leave China for Home

(NCNA-English Kweilin, Oct. 17, 1973)

prime minister pierre elliott trudeau, mrs. trudeau and the other distinguished canadian guests wound up their official visit to china and left here for home via kwangchow by special plane this afternoon.

among the more than 2,000 well-wishers at the airport were vice-premier teng hsiao-ping; chairman of the revolutionary committee of the kwangsi chuang autonomous region wei kuo-ching and his wife hsu chi-chien; vice-chairmen of the autonomous regional revolutionary committee liu chung-kuei, chiao hsiao-kuang and liao wei-hsiung; and chairman of the kweilin municipal revolutionary committee chung feng.

mountainous kweilin city today was permeated with warm expressions of friendship between the chinese and canadian peoples. the airport flew the national flags of china and canada. waving decorated canes, garlands and bouquets, the well-wishers danced and cheered: "a warm send-off to the distinguished canadian guests exclamation" "long live the friendship between the people of china and canada exclamation" and "long live the great unity of the people throughout the world exclamation" prime minister and mrs. trudeau waved back to the crowds in acknowledgement.

before boarding the plane, prime minister and mrs. trudeau shook hands with vice-premier teng hsiao-ping, wei kuo-ching, chung feng and others.

accompanied by vice-chairmen chiao hsiao-kuang and liao wei-hsiung and chairman chung feng, prime minister trudeau toured the scenic area of the tiehtsaishan mountains this morning. the prime minister climbed in high spirits to the nayun (cloud-plucking) pavilion on the top of the mingyueh (bright moon) peak on the mountains, to have a panoramic view of kweilin city and the scene of the lichiang river.

chinese ambassador to canada chang wen-chin and his wife chang ying, and deputy director chu chuan-hsien of the protocol department of the foreign ministry, accompanied prime minister and mrs. trudeau to kwangchow.

canadian ambassador to china c. john small and his wife also went with them to kwangchow.

during their stop-over in kwangchow en route home, prime minister and mrs. trudeau were seen off at the airport by chai [illegible] of the kwang [illegible] provincial revol[illegible]tionary

committee ting sheng and his wife meng wen-hung; vice-chairmen of the provincial revolutionary committee chen yu, wang shou-tao, lin li-ming and liang hsiu-chen; chairman chiao lin-yi and vice-chairmen lo fan-chun and liu kuei-lan of the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee.

Canadian Prime Minister Trudeau Sends Message To Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 17, 1973)

canadian prime minister pierre elliott trudeau, upon his departure from china today, sent the following message to premier chou en-lai:

as i leave your country, i wish to express thanks on behalf of my wife and myself, of my entire party, and of the canadian people as a whole, for the warm and friendly reception we were given by you, by your colleagues and associates, by those who looked after us so well, and by the chinese people everywhere we went in china. we shall long remember it. i believe that my visit, the cordial conversations which took place during the visit, and the agreements and understandings which we reached, will all contribute to the further strengthening of the friendly relations between our two peoples.

CHINA AND CONGO

Minister Chi Peng-fei Meets New Congolese Ambassador to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 15, 1973)

foreign minister chi peng-fei met here this afternoon with dieudonne itoua, new ambassador of the people's republic of the congo to china, and had a discussion with him on the matter relating to the presentation of his credentials.

New Congolese Ambassador Presents Credentials to NCP Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 17, 1973)

dieudonne itoua, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of the congo to the people's republic of china, presented here today his credentials to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

present on the occasion were abdoul-kader diawara, counsellor, and jean-baptiste malanda, second secretary, of the congolese embassy here.

ho ying, vice-minister, wen yeh-chan, deputy director of the department of african affairs, and kao chien-chung, deputy director of the protocol department, of the foreign ministry were also present.

CHINA AND ITALY

Italian Guests Arrive in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 15, 1973)

francesco malgeri, chairman, and sergio lepri, chief editor, of the agenzia anzionale stampa associata (ansa), and their wives, arrived here by air this evening for a visit to china at the invitation of the hsinhua news agency.

they were greeted at the airport by deputy-director teng kang and peng ti and chien hsing of the hsinhua news agency.

also present at the airport were italian ambassador to china folco trabalza, and marco pisa, minister of the italian embassy here. ada principalli, the italian news agency's correspondent in peking, was present.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Tientsin Volleyball Team Leaves Japan for Home

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Oct. 15, 1973)

the tientsin municipal men's and women's volleyball team left kobe via tokyo for home today after winding up its friendly visit to that city.

it was warmly seen off at the railway station by over 400 people including leading officials and representatives from all walks of life of kobe city, some students attending the "hyogo young people's floating university" and patriotic chinese residents and korean residents in the city.

the chinese team gave a reciprocal cocktail party yesterday evening which was attended by more than 300 japanese friends from the city. chang chi-yao, leader of the visiting tientsin municipal men's and women's volleyball team, tatsup miyazaki, mayor of kobe, made friendly speeches at the party.

the chinese volley-ballers arrived in kobe on october 12. during their stay in japan, they also visited himeji, kyoto and yokohama and had friendly matches in those cities.

Japanese Men's and Women's Volleyball Teams Play Friendly Matches in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 16, 1973)

the japanese men's and women's volleyball teams have played six friendly matches with the chinese national men's and women's volleyball teams and the peking men's and women's volleyball teams over the past four days. the japanese men's and women's teams won by big margins over the chinese teams.

these matches followed the opening matches on october 12 between the japanese men's volleyball team and the shanghai team and between the japanese women's team and the peking team. the japanese men's team and women's team each had four friendly matches in peking. the japanese men's team won three matches and lost one while the japanese women's team took all the four matches.

the matches drew capacity crowds in the indoor stadiums, and up to now more than 70,000 spectators have watched the

matches between the chinese and japanese volleyballers. they praised the good skill of the japanese volleyballers and the fine sportsmanship shown by players of both countries.

the japanese women's volleyball team played its last match in peking this afternoon with the chinese national women's team. the guest team won in three straight sets (15:6, 15:5, 15:7).

in the matches they played here, the japanese women players impressed the peking spectators with their combination of fast attack characteristic of asian volleyballers and the powerful smashing typical of the european style of play. many volleyball experts expressed admiration for their solid basic training and overall techniques both in offensive and defence.

the japanese women volleyballers demonstrated good springiness and power in smashing and their long drives, either along the line or across the field, were very accurate. the visiting women's team is adept at fast attacking, defence and counter-attack.

the chinese national women's team is quite good at blocking the net and smashing. four of its members were outstanding for their powerful hits and widely angled shots. but the team was relatively weak in mobility and retrieve and lost the match of october 13 to the guest team 0:3 (2:15, 7:15, 4:15).

the peking women's team lost both matches to the japanese team yesterday and this evening with the scores of 0:3 (9:15, 6:15, 14:16) and 0:3 (8:15, 4:15, 4:15).

in their match with the chinese national men's team this evening, the japanese players won the first set 15:11. in the second set, the chinese team strengthened its fast attacks while the guest team blocked the net energetically and countered with strong and quick hits. the two teams took the lead alternately on several occasions, with the host team taking the set 15:11. but the experienced japanese team fully displayed its skills and won the next two sets 15:8 and 15:10. on the evening of october 13, the chinese national men's team lost to the japanese team 1:3 (15:11, 12:15, 8:15, 7:15).

Japanese Men's and Women's Volleyball Delegation Gives Reciprocal Banquet

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 17, 1973)

the japanese men's and women's volleyball delegation gave a reciprocal banquet here this evening.

present at the banquet were leading member of state physical culture and sports commission li ching-chuan; secretary-general of the all-china sports federation sung chung; leading member of the chinese volleyball association hsia lang; leading members of other organizations concerned, including sun ping-hua and wang hsiao-yun; and chinese volleyball coaches and players.

present were leader of the japanese volleyball delegation yuji sakamoto, deputy leaders hiroshi yasukawa and kogo sato, secretary-general takeshi nagashima, and members of the delegation.

also present were minister of the japanese embassy in peking kensuke yanagiya and his wife.

at the banquet which was permeated with warm expressions of friendship yuji sakamoto and hsia lang expressed the hope that the chinese and japanese people as well as their sportsmen would be friendly to each other for generations to come. they toasted as well the constant development of volleyball in china and japan. the players of the two countries sang chinese and japanese songs at the banquet and they were warmly applauded.

CHINA AND MALAYSIA

Minister of Public Health Meets Malaysia Medical Association Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 16, 1973)

minister of public health liu hsiang-ping this afternoon met and had a friendly talk with all members of the malaysia medical association delegation. the leader of the delegation is r.p. pillay, president of the association and director of the kuala lumpur general hospital, and the deputy leader is tan chee khoon, member of the parliament of malaysia.

present on the occasion were leading members of departments concerned kung hsiao, chen hai-feng, hsu shou-jen, chu ping-yi and chen chang-hsing.

MALAYSIA

Malaysian Students Support Just Struggle of Arab People

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 16, 1973)

demonstrations have been held by malaysian students in support of the just struggle of the arab people against israeli aggression, according to press reports from kuala lumpur.

dozens of youths demonstrated in front of the u.s. embassy on october 12. they protested against u.s. encouragement to the israeli aggression and expressed support for the just struggle of the people of egypt, syria, palestine and other arab countries against the israeli aggression. on october 13, over 500 students from 15 universities and colleges staged a two-hour demonstration before the u.s. embassy. the enraged students repeatedly shouted slogans. they held high placards inscribed with the slogans: "unite exclamation" "support the arab people exclamation" and "palestine belongs to the palestinian people exclamation"

in a statement issued on october 13, the student union of the malaysian university expressed its firm support to the arab people in their just struggle against israeli aggression. some political parties and social organizations in malaysia also issued statements in the past few days supporting the arab people's just struggle.

CHINA AND NORWAY

Leading Member of Ministry of Public Health Meets and Fetes Norwegian Medical Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 16, 1973)

yen chun, a leading member of the ministry of public health, this evening met and feted a norwegian medical delegation led by prof. birger nygard ostby.

norwegian ambassador to china per ravne and counsellor willy johan fredriksen of the norwegian embassy in peking were present on both occasions.

also present were leading members of chinese departments concerned and representatives of medical circles, including hsueh kung-cho, fan kuang, hsin yu-ling and chang chien.

the norwegian guests are visiting china at the invitation of the ministry of public health. prior to their arrival here yesterday, they toured kwangchow and shanghai.

CHINA AND PERU

Vice Minister of Agriculture and Forestry Fetes Delegation of Peruvian National System of Support for Social Mobilization

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 16, 1973)

vice-minister of agriculture and forestry hsiao peng gave a banquet this evening to welcome carlos delgado, vice-president of the national committee of the peruvian national system of support for social mobilization, and the delegation of the national system of support for social mobilization he is leading.

peruvian ambassador to china eduardo valdez and his wife, and embassy officials attended the banquet.

present were minister of agriculture and forestry sha feng and leading members of other departments concerned, including chen teh-ho, pao kuang-tsung, chang wei, yin tso-chen, wu hsueh-yi and li yung-kai, as well as counsellor of the chinese embassy in peru wang yen-chang.

during the course of the banquet, vice-minister hsiao peng and vice-president carlos delgado toasted the constant development of friendly relations between the two countries and friendship between the two peoples of china and peru.

CHINA AND SRI LANKA

Chinese Ocean Shipping Delegation Leaves Sri Lanka for Home

(NCNA-English Colombo, Oct. 16, 1973)

the chinese ocean shipping delegation headed by chou chiu-yen, assistant general manager of the china ocean shipping company, left here for home today.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were karandawela, secretary of the shipping ministry of sri lanka; baig, manager of the sri lanka state shipping corporation; and other officials. li chun-tien, commercial counseller of the chinese embassy, was also present.

the chinese delegation arrived here on october 8 at the invitation of the sri lanka state shipping corporation and attended the first session of the china-sri lanka joint shipping service commission.

on the evening of october 8, the sri lanka minister of shipping and tourism gave a dinner to welcome the delegation. chinese ambassador huang ming-ta was also present on invitation.

yesterday evening, ambassador huang ming-ta held a dinner party for the delegation's visit. present at the dinner were d.p. wickremasinghe, sri lanka acting minister of shipping and tourism; t.b. illangaratne, trade minister; and officials from other ministries concerned.

the chinese ambassador and acting minister wickremansinghe spoke at the dinner. they expressed their satisfaction over the development of shipping services between the two countries. they pointed out that agreements reached at the first session of the china-sri lanka joint shipping service commission will further strengthen the economic and trade relations between the two countries and be conducive to the enhancement and consolidation of their friendship.

CHINA AND SWITZERLAND

Vice President of Swiss Federal Council Meets Chinese Delegation

(NCNA-English Berne, Oct. 15, 1973)

ernst brugger, vice-president of the federal council of switzerland and head of the department of public economy, today received and had a friendly conversation with all members of the delegation of the china council for promotion of international trade led by wang yao-ting, chairman of the council.

present on the occasion were probst, ambassadorial delegate of commercial agreement of the department of public economy, and yves martin, deputy director of the office of commercial expansion.

chinese ambassador chen chih-fang was also present.

probst met with wang yao-ting and his party on october 8. the chinese visitors were then feted by the trade bureau of the department of public economy.

Delegation of China Council for Promotion of International Trade Leaves Switzerland for Home

(NCNA-English Geneva, Oct. 16, 1973)

the delegation of the china council for promotion of international trade, led by wang yao-ting, chairman of the council, left zurich for home today after 10-day friendly visit to switzerland.

during its stay in switzerland, the delegation visited factories and enterprises in zurich, bienne, lausanne, winterthur, baden and uzwil and met with many prominent persons in swiss industrial and commercial circles.

chen chih-fang, chinese ambassador to switzerland, gave a reception last night for the visit of the delegation. present at the reception were: ernst brugger, vice president of the swiss federal council and head of the department of public economy, raymond probst, ambassadorial delegate of commercial agreement of the department of public economy, michael gerzer, chief of the african, asian, oceanian and latin american division of the political department, and g. bauer, director of the swiss office of commercial expansion.

CHINA AND UN

Chiao Kuan-hua Meets Romanian Foreign Minister, Fetes Egyptian Foreign Minister

(NCNA-English United Nations, Oct. 15, 1973)

chiao kuan-hua, chairman of the chinese delegation to the 28th session of the u.n. general assembly and vice foreign minister, met with george macovescu, chairman of the romanian delegation and foreign minister, this afternoon. they had a friendly conversation.

present on the occasion were ion datcu, vice-chairman of the romanian delegation and permanent representative to the united nations, and aurel cristescu, alternate representative. chinese alternate representative wang ming-hsiu was also present.

this evening, chiao kuan-hua gave a dinner in honour of the egyptian delegation.

present at the dinner were mohamed hassan el-zayyat, chairman of the egyptian delegation and minister for foreign affairs; ahmed esmat abdel meguid, vice-chairman of the egyptian delegation and permanent representative to the united nations; and salah gohan and ahmed osman, representatives of the delegation.

huang hua, vice-chairman, chuang yen, representative, and chang han-chih, alternate representative, of the chinese delegation, were also present.

the dinner proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

UNDP Administrator Leaves Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 17, 1973)

rudolph a. peterson, administrator of the united nations development programme, mrs. peterson, rajendra comaraswamy, assistant administrator and director of the bureau of asia and far east, john olver, assistant administrator, and mrs. olver wound up their visit to peking and left here by air yesterday to visit shanghai and kwangchow in the company of pu ming, a department director of the ministry of economic relations with foreign countries.

while in peking, rudolph a. peterson and others had discussions with chinese departments concerned on the

question of china participating in u.n. activities of multilateral assistance, and visited factories and places of historical interest.

seeing them off at the airport were chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, and leading members of departments concerned, including pi chi-lung, chang hsien-wu, tsao kuei-pin and chi chao-pu.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Premier Pham Van Dong Stops Over in Peking on Way to Visit Other Countries

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 16, 1973)

a delegation of the viet nam workers' party and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam headed by pham van dong, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and premier of the d.r.v.n. government, stopped over in peking at noon today on its way to visit other countries.

greeting the delegation at the airport upon its arrival and departure by special plane were yeh chien-ying, vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-premier of the state council, keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, peng shao-hui, member of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister, and others.

also present at the airport were nguyen chanh, d.r.v.n. vice-minister of foreign trade, ngo thuyen, d.r.v.n. ambassador to china, and officials of the d.r.v.n. embassy and the embassy of the republic of south viet nam in peking.

the chinese and vietnamese comrades had a lunch together at the airport.

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Yugoslav Fine Arts Exhibition Opens in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 16, 1973)

a fine arts exhibition on the national liberation war of yugoslavia opened at the peking exhibition centre here this afternoon. it is sponsored by the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

attending the opening ceremony were shih shao-hua, secretary-general of the cultural group under the state council, lin lin, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and leading members of departments concerned and fine art workers hsiang chung-pu, hsiao teh, liu yung-shou, chang chang, chen ta-yuan, ching yu-shu, niu wen and kuan chi-ming, as well as people of the capital.

present were milojko drulovic, yugoslav ambassador to china, milorad bozinovic, minister-counsellor of the yugoslav embassy in peking, and other embassy officials, as well as yugoslav oil painter ivan cvetko.

lin lin and ambassador drulovic spoke at the opening ceremony. they said that the exhibition would contribute to the development of the friendship and cultural exchange between the people of china and yugoslavia.

on display are 60 oil paintings and works of graphic art, which reflect the fight and life of the yugoslav people during their national liberation war.

Delegation of Yugoslav Red Cross Society Leaves Peking for Other Parts of China

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 17, 1973)

a delegation of the yugoslav red cross society, made up of dr. bozidar raspopovic, prof. hisam serdarevic and dr. tode curuvija, now in china on a friendly visit at the invitation of the red cross society of china, left here by air today to tour shanghai and hangchow before returning home.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by leading members of the host society, including wang min, ku chin-hsin and liang szu-yi.

chien hsin-chung, a leading member of the ministry of public health and the host society, met and feted them on october 13. while in peking, they visited agricultural and medical sites, and toured places of historical interest.

the delegation arrived here on october 12, and was met at the airport by leading members of the host society wang min, ku chin-hsin and liang szu-yi, and sha kuei-shan, a leading member of the peking municipal red cross society.

yugoslav ambassador to china milojko drulovic was also present at the airport.

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MODERN REVOLUTIONARY PEKING OPERAS

With the Red Flag Leading the Way, a Single Spark Starts a Prairie Fire

- Commenting on the modern revolutionary Peking opera "Tuchuan Mountain"

by

Hsin Wen-tung (辛文彤)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 16, 1973)

In the long dark night, the serfs took up their insurgent swords and spears. Along the rough and uneven road, the red flag guided the people's armed forces to march forward in victory. With its strong artistic force, the modern revolutionary Peking opera "Tuchuan Mountain" has brought us back to those dignified years at the early stage of the Second Revolutionary Civil War.

After the failure of the heroic First Revolutionary Civil War, the struggle between the two lines within the Party was most violent around the question of the road of the Chinese revolution. Both Ch'en Tu-hsiu's Right capitulationism and Ch'ü Chiu-pai's Left putschism disavowed that the peasants were the main forces of the Chinese revolution, and they were therefore opposed to the establishment of revolutionary bases in the countryside by the Party and the mobilization of the peasant masses to build their revolutionary armed forces. Lin Piao also expressed pessimism and disappointment with the future of the Chinese revolution at the time. In light of these opportunist trends of thought, Chairman Mao pointed out in "A Single Spark Can Start a Prairie Fire": "In semi-colonial China the establishment and expansion of the Red Army, the guerrilla forces and the Red areas is the highest form of peasant struggle under the leadership of the proletariat, the inevitable outcome of the growth of the semi-colonial peasant struggle, and undoubtedly the most important factor in accelerating the revolutionary high tide throughout the country." For the

sake of arming the peasant masses, accumulating revolutionary strength and giving impetus to the revolutionary hightide throughout the country, after leading the Autumn Harvest Uprising that rocked the whole country, Chairman Mao personally founded the revolutionary base at the Chingkang Mountains and built the Workers and Peasants' Red Army of China, thus opening up the road to victory for the Chinese revolution.

"Tuchuan Mountain" is based on the life of struggle of the peasants at the Hunan-Kiangsi border in the spring of 1923. Through the course of the growth of a contingent of peasant troops for self-defense under the leadership of the Party, it sharply reveals a truth: Only by marching forward along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party could the spontaneous armed struggle of the peasants head for victory.

Right from the beginning of the opera "Tuchuan Mountain," the question of the leadership of the Party over the peasants is raised right away. Lei Kang, leader of a contingent of peasant troops for self-defense, had just made good his escape and was reunited with his brethren. At a time he was sad with his failure after going up and coming down three times and was yearning for the Party to come and lead the way, he suddenly heard the news that the enemy was about to execute a communist. Everybody was startled and glad, and it was promptly decided "to seize a communist to lead the way forward",...

The eruption of the word "seize" from the depth of the mind of the peasant fighters show how sincere is the yearning of the oppressed peasants for the leadership of the Party. It sharply reflects that through its leadership in a series of revolutionary activities and especially in the flaming peasants' movement, the Chinese Communist Party represented by Chairman Mao has aroused hope and sown embers in the hearts of the broad masses of miserable peasants. Lei Kang has risen in revolt under the tremendous encouragement of the Autumn Harvest Uprising, but because he has not the leadership of the Party, he has gone up and come down three times and is on the brink of extinction. Why does his mother take away the sword when Lei Kang wants to look for Tu She Tan to take his revenge and hands over the sword when he decides to seize the communist for leading the way? This "takes away" and "hands over" shows that the masses of the Tuchuan Mountain have learned a lesson at the expense of bloodshed and have deeply felt that they "no longer can move about thoughtlessly" and have to look for someone "to lead the way."

The great Chinese Communist Party is the guide that enjoy public confidence. Such is precisely the conclusion of history. With social development coming to the era of imperialism and proletarian revolution, the responsibility for leading the Chinese revolution "cannot but rest on the shoulder of the Chinese Communist Party." As Party representative K'o Hsiang says, "Only Marxism-Leninism can save China and only the Chinese Communist Party is the savior of the workers and peasants!" We see from the play that the Party understands the mind of the masses most and takes the initiative in sending its outstanding sons and daughters "deep into the mountains to look for Lei Kang. For the sake of finding the "guiding light"--our great Party, Lei Kang and others brave hardship and danger and go deep into the enemy den to save K'o Hsiang. The eager expectation and cordial support accorded by the masses of the Tuchuan Mountain to the Party representative reveal the flesh-and-blood ties between the

Party and the people and the profound class foundation that the political party of the proletariat must and can lead the peasant masses.

The opera "Tuchuan Mountain" has not only shown the historical inevitability of the armed struggle of the peasants led by the Party but also revealed that the basic question of the Party in leading the peasants' armed forces during the period of democratic revolution is that it must use Chairman Mao's revolutionary line to wholly incorporate the peasants' armed forces organizationally and ideologically into the correct orbit.

When K'o Hsiang comes to the Tuchuan Mountain in accordance with the instruction of the Party, the situation she faces is most serious. Externally, she has to cope with the armed invasion by Tu She Tan, and internally she has to cope with the disruption and sabotage of Wen Ch'iu-chiu, an alien class enemy who has sneaked into the peasants' armed forces (and later, become a hidden enemy). Under such formidable circumstances, in order to unite with the broad masses of government troops and overcome the powerful enemy, the most crucial question is that K'o Hsiang must use proletarian ideas to rectify the non-proletarian ideas within the peasant troops. However, the correct line of Marxism-Leninism cannot be understood, grasped and accepted by people right away. In the course of guiding the peasants troops forward with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, K'o Hsiang has to go through a hard and bitter struggle.

Chairman Mao points out: "Who are our enemies? Who are our friends? This is a question of the first importance for the revolution." How to distinguish between and deal with the enemies, ourselves and our friends is a question of principle bearing on whether or not the proletarian political line of the Party can be correctly implemented. It is on this question of the first importance for the revolution that a violent clash erupts between K'o Hsiang and Lei Kang.

As the leader of a spontaneous contingent of insurgent peasant troops, Lei Kang harbors an irreconcilable class hatred for the local tyrants and evil gentry. He dares to rebel and vows to carry out the revolutionary struggle to the finish. This is the most admirable character of the oppressed peasants in semi-colonial China. However, the political insight of the peasant masses is restricted by their characteristics as small producers. They only know that they must rebel and make revolution, but have not the proletarian political line, and cannot correctly solve the question of whom should be directed against and whom should be relied on by the peasant troops in revolution. As they see it, all those who have done something for the local tyrants and evil gentry, regardless of whether they have done so voluntarily or by coercion, should be punished. Even hired farmhand T'ien Ta-chiang who has for years been oppressed and exploited by the local tyrant is also beaten with a pole in the name of revolution. This obscures the class relations, confuses the dividing line between the enemies and ourselves, thwarts the enthusiasm of the masses for revolution, and offers an opportunity to the conspiratorial activity of hidden traitor Wen Ch'i-chiu. Right from the beginning, Wen Ch'i-chiu makes use of Lei Kang's weakness in "failing to distinguish between the good and the bad and confusing right and wrong" to fan and add fuel to the fire in a vain attempt to

attain the object of resisting the leadership of the Party and seizing military power. This strongly reveals to us that in the peasant struggle led by the proletariat, it is imperative not only to smash the overt attack of the external enemy, but also to guard against the attempt of the speculative elements in changing the orientation of the peasants' movement from within, and guard strictly against their utilizing the backward concepts of the peasant masses to disturb the revolutionary front.

As the representative of the Party, K'o Hsiang deeply understands that "to insure that we will definitely achieve success in our revolution and will not lead the masses astray, we must pay attention to uniting with our real friends in order to attack our real enemies." Based on her deep understanding of the proletarian political line of the Party, K'o Hsiang leads the peasant troops to see clearly whom the revolution should rely on, unite with and attack. In accordance with Chairman Mao's teachings, she regards the imperialists, the Kuomintang reactionaries as the sworn enemies of the revolution, and looks upon the exploited and oppressed broad masses of working people as the mainstay of the revolution. When she sees that Lei Kang, instigated by Wen Ch'i-chiu, is about to beat up T'ien Ta-chiang for "having worked for the local tyrant," she first snatches away the pole as though she were the one to be punished. Subsequently, she gives judicious guidance and education in accordance with the circumstances and skillfully suppresses Wen Ch'i-chiu's arrogance. She links up T'ien Ta-chiang's tragic fate in having to push carts for the local tyrant with Lei Kang's miserable lot in having to carry a sedan chair for the local tyrant, and uses the argument that they "both hate the injustice of the world" to make Lei Feng recognize his mistake in "erroneously looking upon a kinsman as an enemy." She guides the fighters to recall their class sufferings and leads them toward the revolutionary goal of avenging the grievances of the class. She points out the necessity for "all workers and peasants in the world to unite" so as to broaden their minds and arouse their revolutionary fighting spirits.

Her repeated guidance with love as deep as the sea educates not only Lei Kang and the fighters, but also T'ien Ta-chiang. The scenes of T'ien Ta-chiang asking of his own accord for a rifle to make revolution and of the kinsmen of the village joyously distributing grain symbolically show that only by correctly implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and proletarian policies can the tremendous revolutionary enthusiasm latent in the peasant masses burst forth like the eruption of a volcano.

However, the establishment of the correct line of the Party in the peasant troops is by no means plain sailing. In order to consciously implement the correct line of the Party, the peasant troops must raise their plain class feelings to the plane of consciousness in line and fundamentally realize the transformation of their world outlook. It is precisely on this question that another violent clash erupts between K'o Hsiang and Lei Kang.

There is no doubt that Lei Kang is willing to be led by the proletarian ideology of the Party. But he thinks only in terms of avenging his grievances and has not embraced the proletarian world outlook that takes the emancipation of the whole mankind as the goal. What he has in mind is only his home village

of Tuchuan Mountain, but not the whole of China or the whole world. He thinks all the time only of those dear to him like Mother Tu and the kinsmen of the Tuchuan Mountain, but not of the suffering people in the world. We constantly keeps his eyes on his enemy Tu She Tan, but not on all reactionaries. Therefore, when the Party at the higher level directed that troops be swiftly evacuated from the mountains on the ground of the unfavorable situation that we are outnumbered by the enemy, he fails to arrive at a right perception of things and shows hesitation in complying with the instruction. When Tu She Tan vainly attempts to lure the troops out of the mountains with Mother Tu as the bait so that he can round up all of them, Lei Kang foolishly changes direction and recklessly comes out of the mountains. As a result, the correct strategic deployment of the Party is interfered with, and this leads to the sacrifice of T'ien Ta-chiang. Lei Kang lamentably remarks, "Why is it so difficult to make revolution?!"

It is really very difficult to make revolution. It is difficult not only because all reactionaries are always unwilling to step down from the stage of history of their own accord without fighting a last-ditch struggle. It is also difficult in that the non-proletarian ideas always repeat themselves within the revolutionary ranks. As Chairman Mao has pointed out, "It is more difficult for us to oppose the enemies in the minds of the masses than Japanese imperialism." Therefore, in leading the struggle of the peasants, if the proletariat does not use proletarian ideas to overcome the non-proletarian ideas of the peasant masses and raise the foothold of the peasant masses from the circle of their home village to the plane of emancipating the whole mankind, it is very difficult to fight for the realization of the program and line of the Party.

Contrary to Lei Kang, K'o Hsiang thinks not only of liberating the village folk of the Tuchuan Mountain but also of "winning freedom for the poor people of the world." The correct line, policies and directives of the Party represent the basic interests and wishes of the proletariat and the broad masses of working people, reflect the revolutionary demand for the emancipation of the whole mankind, and must be firmly implemented. Therefore, K'o Hsiang at all times firmly bears in mind the bidding of the Party, swallowed his personal enmity, and with world affairs at heart strives to lead the spiritual realm of the peasant troops from the small world comprising a mountain and a river to the far-reaching goal of struggling for the emancipation of the whole mankind.

Under the excellent situation that movement for training and giving ideological education to the peasant troops is teeming with life and vitality, her eyes see deeper and farther than her comrades-in-arms. From the various signs of Wen Ch'i-chiu's covert activity, she foresees the "stormy" class struggle and again prompts her comrades-in-arms to heighten their vigilance. From the tendency of Tu She Tan to scheme for an attack, she clearly sees the serious situation since the enemy is strong and we are weak, and she defines with determination the strategic policy of "retreating before the advancing enemy." On the one hand, she plans to make use of the favorable topography to engage the enemy, and on the other hand, she takes the initiative in sending men to the Chingkang Mountains for instructions.

When Mother Tu is in danger and Lei Kang intends to dash down from the mountains to save her, K'o Hsiang is more sober-minded and cool-headed than

the fighters at the critical juncture. She judges from the various bungling movements of Tu She Tan that the enemy is setting up a trap. She therefore resolutely decides "to move the troops out of the mountains first before thinking of ways to rescue Mother Tu" and vigorously dissuades Lei Kang from running the risk of sallying forth from the mountains.

At the critical juncture of Lei Kang's secret departure from the mountains, she bares with the penetrating insight and dauntless spirit of a communist the conspiracy of Wen Ch'i-chiu in inciting Tu Hsiao-shan and other fighters to sally forth from the mountains and admonishes people to sharpen their eyes, distinguish right from wrong and "firmly carry out the Party's instructions." For the sake of preserving intact the peasant troops and extricating them from destruction, she draws strength from Chairman Mao's brilliant teachings. She closely relies on the Party and the masses and firmly integrate the principled stand of revolution with a high degree of flexibility affording initiative. She stands firm on making preparations for the swift evacuation of troops and also devise all ways and means to rescue her comrades-in-arms. She takes strict precautions against the two-pronged attack launched openly and clandestinely. By making careful planning through conducting thoroughgoing investigations, she boldly adopts the stratagem of luring the tiger from the mountain and personally leads a dagger squad to brave all kinds of hardship and danger, and goes around to the rear of the enemy to rescue Lei Kang and Mother Tu.

At the joyful hour of the reunion of comrades-in-arms, she makes use of the iron-clad evidence intercepted on the way to force Wen Ch'i-chiu to confess to the public how he has rebelled the cause and capitulated to the enemy, thus insuring the successful evacuation of troops. She seizes hold of the opportunity of the practice of self-reproach by Lei Kang with a sad heart, and helps with revolutionary fervor her comrades-in-arms sum up the sanguinary lesson. She runs through and analyzes the causes and effects of the various setbacks suffered by Lei Kang, and points out that narrow-minded revanchism is the ideological root cause of his having made mistakes again and again. She also sets the peasants' insurrections in history in contrast with the peasants' struggle of today for examination, and points out that "the peasants' armed forces must closely follow the Communist Party before they can score one victory after another and get more and more prosperous." Under the painstaking and repeated education of K'o Hsiang, Lei Kang finally grows to maturity from the leader of a spontaneous peasants' movement into a conscious proletarian revolutionary. The road which K'o Hsiang leads Lei Kang to take is precisely the road of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line along which the Chinese Communist Party has led the Chinese people to advance in victory.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "The armed struggle of the Chinese Communist Party is the peasant war led by the proletariat." The course taken by the Party in educating and reforming the peasants' armed forces is the course marking the transformation of a single spark into a raging prairie fire in the Chinese revolution. Swindlers like Lin Piao basically had no understanding of the salient features of the Chinese revolution. They closed their eyes to the actual situation of the Chinese revolution and at the juncture of a turning point in the forward movement of history, they stepped forward and wildly

spread the pessimistic theme of "how long can the red flag fly." Compliance with them actually meant compliance with the Kuomintang reactionaries that would lead to the lowering of the red flag and stamping out the spark of revolution, and the Chinese revolution would be led into a blind alley. The development of history always mercilessly satirizes this gang of swindlers. In the last scene of the opera "Tuchuan Mountain," we perceive with excitement that "a single spark can start a prairie fire." Under the leadership of the Party, the peasant troops that have matured and grown strong are holding high the revolutionary red banner. With militant heroism they have joined forces with the main forces and completely wiped out large groups of enemy troops, and are marching forward with big strides toward the Chingkang Mountains with the red sun shining high in the sky.

The modern revolutionary Peking opera "Tuchuan Mountain" has profoundly demonstrated with fiery revolutionary enthusiasm and a heart-stirring artistic force the truth: "The correctness or incorrectness of the political line decides everything."

* * *

Ode to the Peasants' War Led by the Proletariat

- Acclaiming the modern revolutionary Peking opera "Tuchuan Mountain"

by

K'o Ping (柯兵)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, October 14, 1973)

The modern revolutionary Peking opera "Tuchuan Mountain" is focussed on depicting and singing praises of the peasants' revolutionary war led by the Chinese Communist Party.

In 1927, Chiang Kai-shek launched the "April 12" counter-revolutionary coup d'etat and carried out a wild massacre to suppress the Chinese people and stifle the dynamic Revolutionary Expedition to the North in a bloodbath. The contradiction between imperialism and the Chinese people and the contradiction between the feudalist force and the working people became all the more acute and violent. Wherever there is oppression, there is struggle. Chiang Kai-shek's policy of "killing all, slaying all, looting all, burning all" had not intimidated the revolutionary people.

The dialogue, which is full of determination and courage, between Lei Kang, head of the peasants' troops for self-defense of Tuchuan Mountain and Granny Tu, relative of a martyr, runs, "Don't say that the fresh blood of the martyrs has flown in vain, since every drop of it has turned into azalea, tainting the native land all red." "It is impossible to fell all the bamboo on the southern mountain or to destroy by burning the roots of the plantain! After my husband's death, there is still my son; after the death of my son, there is still my grandson....steel ourselves to take revenge!" This very clearly reflects that the contradiction between the broad masses of poor peasants and the reactionary rule of the evil gentry, landlord and comprador classes is irreconcilable, incompatible and implacable. In response to the call of the Autumn Harvest Uprising led by Chairman Mao, the people had one after the other picked up their weapons and resolutely launched counter-attacks on the counter-revolutionary adverse current of Chiang Kai-shek. The peasants' troops for self-defense of Tuchuan Mountain was the epitome of millions upon millions of peasants' armed forces at that time.

A single spark of the peasants' uprising was burning and spreading. But, surrounded by strong enemies on all sides, how should the armed struggle be carried out before it could survive, develop and score victories? This was the first problem to be solved at that time.

Our great leader Chairman Mao wisely points out: "The masses of peasants and urban petty bourgeoisie in China are willing to energetically participate and score a complete victory in the revolutionary war. They are the main forces in the revolutionary war, but their characteristics as small producers limit their political view. (Some unemployed masses embrace

anarchism.) Therefore, they cannot become the correct leaders of the war." "The armed struggle of the Chinese Communist Party is the peasants' war led by the proletariat."

Right from the beginning, the modern revolutionary Peking opera "Tuchuan Mountain" shows the broad masses of peasants as the main force of China's revolution and armed struggle. On this crucial question "Tuchuan Mountain has unambiguously affirmed the status of the peasant masses as the main force of revolution in China and clearly pointed out that the peasants' war cannot score victories without the proletariat and the leadership of the proletarian political party. The peasant troops of Tuchuan Mountain longed for the leadership of the Party as though in hunger and thirst. Granny Tu and Lei Kang conveyed the urgent demand in their hearts saying: "The green rattan grows against the mountain cliff and the flock of sheep follow the head sheep." "Going up and coming down three times in the storms, many good brothers have tainted the mountain with their blood. In the face of failure, they seek the Communist Party all the more eagerly. The wild geese cannot fly in line without their leader." The tremendous influence of the Autumn Harvest Uprising and the struggle in the Chingkang Mountains led by Chairman Mao enabled millions upon millions of the masses of peasants to see the guiding light as they sailed in the dark night. Through the lessons learned from actual struggle, the armed forces of the peasants understood the truth that they could only achieve victory with the Party's leadership.

It was at this time that K'o Hsiang, the Party representative was sent to the Chingkang Mountains. But she was intercepted by the enemies and was wounded and caught. Lei Kang immediately made the decision to raid the execution grounds, in order to "get hold of a communist to lead the way." However, the establishment of the leadership of the proletariat and its political party in the peasants' war was not easy to realize and had to undergo a long period of serious struggle. It was implemented in struggle through using Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought to overcome the "Left" and "Right" opportunism and using the proletarian way of thinking to overcome non-proletarian way of thinking. In "Tuchuan Mountain," many heart-stirring scenes unfold with the Party representative K'o Hsiang as the center. They reflect this struggle from various sides.

Different types of opportunists in history have all along despised peasants. Either from the side of the Right or the side of the ultra "Left," they opposed the leadership of the peasants' struggle by the Party and resorted to all ways and means to sabotage the alliance of workers and peasants. Right opportunist Ch'en Tu-hsiu could not discern the strength of the peasants and slandered the masses of peasants as "scattered," "conservative," "unable to join the revolution" and attacked the peasants' movement as "the movement of the riffraff" and "very terrible." At the critical juncture of the revolution, in order to indulge the Kuomintang, he chose to forsake the main allied force of the peasants and place the proletariat and the Communist Party in an isolated and helpless situation. The "Left" opportunists also slighted the strength of the peasants, and they advocated that the central task of the Party laid in preparing uprisings in cities and the work in the White area, thus bringing serious setbacks and losses to the revolution. Lin Piao, bourgeois careerist, conspirator, counter-revolutionary double-dealer, renegade and traitor similarly

scorned the strength of the peasants. He expressed pessimism and disappointment with the effort to uphold armed struggle and the establishment of rural revolutionary bases, and questioned "how long they could keep the red flag flying."

Our great leader Chairman Mao waged resolute struggle against different types of opportunism, profoundly criticized the mistakes of the "Left" and Right opportunist lines. In accordance with the characteristics of Chinese society and revolution in China, he laid down the solely correct line of developing the peasants' guerrilla warfare, establishing rural revolutionary bases and accumulating strength to give impetus to the advent of the climax of the revolution, surrounding the cities with the countryside and finally seizing political power in the whole country.

"Tuchuan Mountain" has from beginning to end taken the struggle between the two lines as the key link and integrated the two-line struggle closely with the struggle against enemies to make manifest the concept that only the victory of the internal struggle in ideological line could bring about victory in the struggle against enemies. On the one hand, Party representative K'o Hsiang overcame many difficulties and obstacles and set up Party organizations in the peasants' troops for self-defense in Tuchuan Mountain. In every way she faithfully followed Chairman Mao's proletarian political line and military line, reformed the peasant troops, led the peasants' war and established the Party's absolute leadership. This is the main line in the whole opera. On the other hand, Wen Ch'i-chiu, the renegade and hidden traitor who had sneaked into the peasants' troops for self-defense first spread the rightist pessimist feelings, in the attempt to shake the morale of the troops and disrupt their fighting spirit. Next he cunningly sowed seeds of discord to deceive Lei Kang and individual backward elements, wildly resisted the Party's leadership and sabotaged the implementation of Chairman Mao's proletarian line in army building. Finally he directly colluded with the enemy Tu She Tan, and conspired to wipe out the peasants' troops for self-defense and surrender the troops to the enemy. All his conspiracies and plots were seen through and resolutely and thoroughly smashed by Party representative K'o Hsiang, who was armed with Mao Tse-tung's thought.

The longing of the peasants' armed forces for the Party's leadership was the basic aspect; but after they were accorded leadership by the Party, because of their characteristics as small producers, certain contradictions would arise between them and the Party. This was in line with the normal law governing the development of things. However, through the correct implementation of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and the Party's policies, the peasants' armed forces would follow the Party, because Chairman Mao's revolutionary line represented the interests of the broad masses of peasants fighting for complete liberation. Like the broad masses of peasants in the whole country, under the Party's leadership, the masses of peasants in Tuchuan Mountain urgently called for "hitting at the local tyrants and distribution of land," the overthrow of the dark rule of the landlords, bureaucrats, local tyrants and evil gentry, and the complete abolition of the atrocious land rents and exploitation through usury. They called for shattering the iron chains and shaking off the feudal yoke to become masters. Agrarian revolution was the focal question of the peasants' movement and the peasants' war. Therefore

the Party's program for agrarian revolution was naturally supported by the broad masses of peasants and the broad masses of peasants naturally would resolutely follow the Party.

The peasants' war had to be conducted under the Party's leadership. After the establishment of this basic principle, it was necessary to transform the spontaneous armed forces of the peasants into the people's army for the proletarian revolution in compliance with Chairman Mao's basic principle of army building to meet the demands of the people's war. Chairman Mao teaches: "Without a people's army, the people have nothing." Chairman Mao again points out: "This army is powerful because all its members have a conscious discipline; they have come together and they fight not for the private interests of a few individuals or a narrow clique, but for the interests of the broad masses and of the whole nation. The sole purpose of this army is to stand firmly with the Chinese people and to serve them wholeheartedly." In the process of reforming the armed forces of the peasants in Tuchuan Mountain, K'o Hsiang acted in accordance with these teachings of Chairman Mao's.

Firstly, with tremendous determination and perseverance, Party representative K'o Hsiang established the Party's organizations in this armed force of peasants, raised the Party's prestige and educated the masses to accept the Party's leadership. The Party commands the gun, it is absolutely not the gun that commands the Party. This is a basic principle. Through tempering and testing in actual struggle, K'o Hsiang took into the Party such outstanding elements as Li Shih-chien, Cheng Lao-wan, T'ien Ta-chiang, and Lo Ch'eng-hu who formed the force at the core of the Party. At the critical moment, they opportunely held meetings of the branch committee to study the counter-measures and make decisions to develop the role of the collective leadership of the Party and its role as a fighting citadel, and implement Chairman Mao's instruction: "The Party branch is organized on a company basis. The Party representatives are of greater importance."

Secondly, K'o Hsiang firmly implemented Chairman Mao's principle of army building. In the army, she acted in accordance with the principle of uniting officers and soldiers. She showed warm concern for her comrades. She made straw sandals and sewed clothes for them and served them medicine. She was very considerate and behaved completely as a common worker. She set a good example for the masses and in a lively way, brought into action the proletarian principle of uniting army officers and soldiers in our army. Besides, K'o Hsiang energetically implemented the principle of uniting the army and the people. When Lei Kang confused the dividing line between the people and the enemies, Party representative K'o Hsiang led Li Shih-chien and other activists to conduct resolute struggle and patient education against all the erroneous tendencies that ran counter to the Party's policies and undermined the unity of the army and the people. She resolutely implemented "public ownership of booty" to lighten the people's burden and carried out the policy of land reform by "hitting at local tyrants and distributing land" to mobilize the masses. Through the personal bitter experiences undergone by the fighters of the peasants' troops for self-defense under the exploitation of local tyrants in the past, she instructed others to raise their class consciousness draw a dividing line between the enemy and ourselves. In compliance with the Party's

policies, she released the detained merchants and extended the united front so as to isolate the enemies on the widest possible scale. After painstaking and meticulous work, the army and people of Tuchuan Mountain had built up the harmonious relationship of sharing weal and woe together.

Thirdly, K'o Hsiang correctly implemented the Party's policy regarding prisoners of war. Lenient treatment of prisoners of war is an important policy of our army. "Our victory depends not only upon our military operations, but also upon the disintegration of the enemy troops." The "old regulations" of the peasants' troops of self-defense in treating captives were killing and beating without discrimination. K'o Hsiang immediately pointed out that they "should treat the captives of the White army leniently" and that "the strong local tyrants and evil gentry are our mortal enemies." Since K'o Hsiang faithfully implemented the Party's policies and carried out struggle in principle against the various erroneous thoughts of and conducted patient education for small peasant-producers represented by Lei Kang who lacked political far-sightedness, she eventually united the cadres and the masses, smashed the plots and sabotage activities of Wen Ch'i-chiu, the renegade and traitor, and led the spontaneous armed forces of the peasants onto the orbit of the people's army.

Fourthly, through applying Chairman Mao's strategy and tactics in the people's war, K'o Hsiang insisted on waging struggle to overcome the enemy under the situation of a great difference in strength between the enemy and ourselves. The practice of struggle in the area of Tuchuan Mountain shows that due to class limitations, the peasants' troops for self-defense themselves could not spontaneously create fighting strategy and tactics for the proletarian revolution. They often started from the narrow-minded revanchism that characterized the small peasant producers in directing operations and were prone to take the careless and inflexible road of adventurism. Party representative K'o Hsiang resolutely applied Chairman Mao's fighting strategy and tactics in the people's war, overcame the adventurist tendency represented by Lei Kang and exposed the conspiracy of Wen Ch'i-chiu, the hidden renegade and traitor. In coordination with the main forces, they finally scored victory by completely wiping out the reactionary armed forces of Tu She Tan.

Our great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "The past revolutionary wars prove that we need not only a Marxist, correct political line but also a Marxist, correct military line." The modern revolutionary Peking opera "Tuchuan Mountain" metaphorically shows the people that it is imperative to use Chairman Mao's proletarian political line and military line to reform the peasants' armed forces and guide the peasants' war in order to score victory in the struggle. Guided by the revolutionary theory of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought, the peasants' movement has broken away from the old form of spontaneous struggle and stepped into the stage of conscious struggle that has become the main form of struggle in the revolution in China. Today, following the victory of the revolution in China, history has drawn a conclusion for this road which the Chinese people have gone through. But its rich and profound experience forever deserves to be admired and borne in mind by the revolutionary people.

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IRRIGATION

Central China Hsien Build More Irrigation Projects

(NCNA-English Chengchow, Oct. 18, 1973)

five counties in central china's honan province have brought most of their water-deficient farmland under irrigation with the completion of many new projects.

the five counties -- huihsien, hsiuwu, poai, chinyang and chiyuan -- are situated at the southern foot of the taihang mountains. about two-fifths of their 166,000 hectares of farmland are in the hilly areas. they used to be a drag on agriculture for lack of adequate water.

since the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution, party organizations and revolutionary committees at all levels in these counties have paid more attention to the building of small irrigation works by the people's communes and production brigades.

newly added irrigation projects include over 400 kilometers of canals winding along mountains, 75 small and medium-sized reservoirs, over 100 pumping stations and about 10,000 large and small ponds.

cadres and the masses of chiyuan county built a 100-kilometre-long canal that cuts through mountain cliffs to lead in water from a river. they also dug more than 370 branch canals and ditches, 800 kilometres in length. the canals connect 42 reservoirs, 39 pumping stations and 10,000 ponds. now farmland on mountain slopes is irrigated.

the county's per hectare yield of grain in 1972 reached the targets set in the national programme for agricultural development.

a river that flows through poai and chinyang counties was dammed in 1971 and two canals built along the slopes of the taihang mountains. the people added water storage ponds and small hydro-electric power stations that drive two- and three-stage pumping stations to irrigate 2,300 hectares, including tracts 200 metres above the canals. maize on the irrigated land last year averaged three tons per hectare despite a long dry spell.

the five counties have acted in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard work that chairman mao advocates. huihsien county, where 70 per cent of the area is mountainous, in the past few years has built 15 reservoirs and 15,000 wells and ponds, averaging one-fifteenth of a hectare of irrigated land per capita. the county raised 80 per cent of the funds by its own efforts.

soil improvement and water conservancy was extensively carried out. in hilly areas where there is a layer of stones under the top soil, the commune members removed the stones and turned the land into terraces with stone embankments. they also added top soil. huihsien county alone last winter improved 16,000 hectares of farmland and added 200 hectares by terracing mountain slopes.

leading cadres of the counties went down to the worksites and ate, lived and worked with the peasants. at the county level, leading groups composed of cadres, technicians and peasants direct the work. when a big project was involved, county leaders would lead such a group in surveying, planning and guiding the construction. cheng yung-ho, huihsien county party secretary, together with over 100 commune and brigade leaders made a 500-kilometre-long tour on foot across mountains and gullies in the spring of 1971 to familiarize themselves with the topography of the county before working out an over-all plan for new projects.

Hydro-Geological Workers Help North China Communes Tap Underground Water

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, Oct. 18, 1973)

hydro-geological workers in north china's hopei province have helped people's communes in jungcheng county tap underground water to good effect in fighting drought.

jungcheng county to the south of peking was hit by drought in 1971. the county communist party committee mobilized the people to sink over 700 pump wells, which did not bring enough water for the arid fields.

some hydro-geological workers came to make surveys and found the pump wells not well located. they provided the communes with informations on the distribution of underground water resources and taught them how to make geo-physical surveys, observe the movement of underground water, and locate well sites.

by digging new wells and re-locating some of the old ones, the commune members have readjusted the distribution of the pump wells. this brought much more water.

the hydro-geological workers discovered that the drought had lowered the water-table and devised ways to replenish

subterranean water. they worked with commune members to dig canals, ditches and storage ponds to lead in water from the chuma river. the lay-out was so designed that apart from the water used to irrigate fields, part of the water sinks into the ground to add to underground water.

the improvement of irrigation resulted in better harvests. the county's per-hectare yield of grain in 1971 topped the target of three tons set in the national programme for agricultural development. despite a serious drought last year, total grain output was still above the previous year, and both total output and per-hectare yield were double that in 1958, the year the people's communes were set up. this year's summer grain harvest was also good.

FARM MECHANIZATION

Farm Mechanization in South China Commune

(NCNA-English Nanning, Oct. 18, 1973)

a south china commune has mechanized 90 per cent of its rice transplanting work with the aid of 1,400 transplanters.

the shuangchiao commune in wuming county of the kwangsi chuang autonomous region is inhabited by 52,000 people of chuang nationality. it has 5,860 hectares of farmland. following the principle of self-reliance and hard struggle, this hilly commune has relied on its collective strength to achieve farm mechanization. it now has 104 tractors, 151 pumping stations and 4,600 items of farm machinery, including motors, diesel engines, threshers, husking mills, crushers and oil presses. grain output last year was four times that in 1958, the year the commune was established.

under the guidance of the general line "go all out, aim high and achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism", the commune completed many water control and farmland improvement projects shortly after its founding. these projects enabled it to turn single-crop wheat fields into double-crop rice fields. but this in turn caused a strain on man and animal power.

in 1959, the year after people's communes were set up throughout china, chairman mao pointed out: "the fundamental way out for agriculture lies in mechanization." in the

light of this teaching, the shuangchiao commune set out to improve farm implements as a first step towards mechanization.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the commune members have raised their consciousness in carrying out chairman mao's revolutionary line. they see to it that the interests of the state, the collective and the individual are all taken into account when the income of the collective is distributed. the public accumulation funds set aside for expanding the collective economy increase as farm production and the commune members' income rise. this has made it possible to quicken the pace of farm mechanization.

the investment in farm mechanization since 1969 came to more than 1,860,000 yuan. ninety per cent of it was defrayed by the public accumulation funds of the commune and its sub-divisions and the rest came from government loans.

having more machines, the commune is able to use more manpower to build irrigation works and develop side-line production. it has since 1969 completed dozens of big and small reservoirs and dug more than 100 kilometres of ditches. as a result, the irrigated acreage increased by 660 hectares. the area of cultivated land was enlarged by 530 hectares and 743,000 fruit trees were planted.

every production brigade of the commune now has its own forestry farm, orchard and pig, sheep and poultry farms. the income from these collective undertakings accounts for 22 per cent of the commune's total income.

TRADITIONAL CHINESE MEDICINE

Former Beggar Becomes Noted Doctor

(NCNA-English Nanking, Oct. 18, 1973)

seventythree-year-old chi teh-sheng, a beggar in east china's kiangsu province before liberation, has become a noted doctor treating snake-bites at a hospital in nantung city. he uses herbal medicine he prepares and has cured hundreds of patients.

he has much to say about the changes in his life. "i suffered a lot at the hands of the ruling classes in

the old society, and i'm respected by the people as a doctor now," he said. "the party and chairman mao have brought me happiness."

chi teh-sheng was born in a poor family that inherited an effective prescription for snake poisoning. when he was eight years old, he and his family fled famine, and his mother and brothers died on the way. he and his father supported themselves by picking medicinal herbs and treating patients bitten by snakes. after the death of his father, chi teh-sheng roamed about six provinces in east and central south china, and sometimes had to made a living as a snake charmer wherever he could gather a crowd.

liberation in 1949 brought a complete change in his life. he began treating patients and handled many critical cases with warm class feelings.

he raised his political consciousness as a result of education by the party. he decided that the prescription he inherited, which he views as a summing-up of the wisdom of the labouring people, should be used more widely in service of the people. so he handed it over to the medical and health departments in 1954.

he also passes on his skills to other doctors. the hospital has successfully treated 600 or more patients with snake poisoning in recent years. the doctors improved the method by combining chinese and western medicine.

the hospital once received a seriously poisoned patient who had stopped breathing. the doctors applied medicine through the nose and made an incision in the throat to make artificial breathing. the patient was cured in less than a month.

chi teh-sheng's efforts are encouraged by the party and state. he has attended many provincial, municipal and national forums to exchange experience. he became a specially invited research fellow of the chinese academy of medical sciences. the medicines he and his colleagues prescribe are welcomed by people throughout the country and are also exported.

he lives a happy life. his children are working as government cadres or studying. his eldest son has been admitted into a medical college. chi teh-sheng is determined to devote the rest of his life to the service of the people.

SPORTS

China's 1973 National Weightlifting Championships Closes

(NCNA-English Lienyunkang, Oct. 18, 1973)

china's 1973 national weightlifting championships closed at the east china city of lienyunkang this evening after seven days of competition.

four national records were improved at the championships.

chen man-lin, an outstanding weightlifter from kwangtung, jerked 141.5 kg. to better the listed bantamweight record of 140.5 kg. established by chen ching-kai. this was the second time that chen man-lin broke the record this year, the earlier result being 141 kg. chalked up last march.

chien yu-kai from peking totalled 317.5 kg. (snatch 137.5 kg., jerk 180 kg.) for a new record in the middle-heavyweight class. the listed national record stood at 315 kg. in a record-breaking fourth trial in the jerk event, he went on to improve the listed jerk record of 182.5 kg. by half a kilogramme.

yang kuei-lin from fukien twice beat the listed record of 140 kg. in the middle-heavyweight snatch event, first returning 140.5 kg. and then 142.5 kg.

a feature of the championships was that the weightlifters were younger and there were far more worker and peasant competitors than previous championships.

the 240 competitors were from uighur, manchu, hui, mongolian, korean and han nationalities. one hundred and four of them were under 19, who competed in junior events with six weight classes from flyweight to light-heavyweight.

most of the 136 competitors in the senior events were in their early 20's. the nine weight classes were from flyweight to super-heavyweight.

the youngest competitor was jung chia-huai of hupeh province who was only 14. chao hsin-min and wan nien-hung who finished first and second in the junior bantamweight class were both 15.

there were 96 worker and peasant competitors. they constituted 40 per cent of the total number of participants. this was the highest percentage of worker and peasant competitors in any national weightlifting competition.

among them were naris, a pipe maintenance mechanic of mongolian nationality and an outstanding worker from the taching oilfield, and yuan fa-chin, a printing and dyeing

workshop mechanic and outstanding worker from the tsingtao no. 9 cotton mill.

all the eight members of the inner mongolian team in the senior events were industrial workers from paotow, a rising industrial city in the grassland. four of them were outstanding workers. bantamweight chang li-chou of kwangtung province is a former poor peasant of liulien brigade in nanhai county. chin hsueh-hsu of korean nationality is a member of the fangniukou people's commune, chiutai county, kirin province.

the competitors also included educated city youth now working in the countryside. flyweight chang hsia-hsin is a bull-dozer operator from heilungkiang province.

weightlifting experts who gathered here from all parts of the country were unanimous that the current championships were a revelation of chinese weightlifting potentials. there was wider participation and the many up and coming youngsters promised rising standards.

nine of the ten former chinese champions who improved 10 world records on 30 occasions were present at the championships. the only absentee was chen ching-kai who is currently on a friendly visit in japan. hsiao ming-hsiang, chen man-lin, yeh hao-po, teng kuo-yin and chi fa-yuan were among the competitors while chao ching-kuei, huang chiang-hui, li chi-yuan and liu tien-wu were either coaches or leading officials of the chinese weightlifting association. they and other coaches, research workers and judges were making concerted efforts to popularize the game and help raise the standard. the chinese physical culture and sports commission made a popular choice in entrusting lienyunkang with the work of organizing the championships. the city has a population of 300,000 and four city districts. in hsinpu district there are 41 spare-time weightlifting training centres which are situated near many building sites and are available to the public. the competitions drew capacity crowds in the 2,400-seat city indoor stadium everyday.

teams from 21 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions held several meetings to exchange experience in the studies and training methods. subjects of discussion included criticism of liu shao-chi, lin piao and company for their revisionist line in the field of sports. they also discussed how to carry forward the proletarian sportsmanship of friendship first, competition second.

following are the best chinese performances up to date:

bantamweight class: total - 247.5 kg., snatch - 115 kg., jerk - 141.5 kg.;

featherweight class: total - 277.5 kg., snatch - 124 kg., jerk 158 kg.;

lightweight class: total - 280 kg., snatch - 123 kg., jerk 160 kg.;

middleweight class: total - 292.5 kg., snatch - 130 kg., jerk - 166 kg.;

light-heavyweight class: total - 315 kg., snatch - 145 kg., jerk - 182.5 kg.;

middle-heavyweight class: total - 317.5 kg., snatch - 142.5 kg., jerk - 183 kg.; and

heavyweight class: total - 322.5 kg., snatch - 145 kg., jerk - 180.5 kg.

OVERSEAS CHINESE

Basketball Team of Chinese Compatriots and Students from Taiwan Province Residing in US Visits Shanghai

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Oct. 17, 1973)

the basketball team of chinese compatriots and students from taiwan province now residing or studying in the united states has had friendly matches and paid visits in shanghai over the past few days, and have been accorded a warm welcome and cordial reception from local people. they made a boat excursion on the whangpoo river and visited the shanghai juichin hospital, where they watched an operation performed under acupuncture anaesthesia. they also visited the shanghai children's palace, where they joined children in singing, dancing and playing table tennis, and watched them perform chinese traditional martial art, play national musical instruments, do painting and embroidering and make model boats.

adviser to the team chen chiung-pin said: "what a good education the younger generation is having here exclamation" with profound sentiments for their kith and kin, the children recited a poem dedicated to their little friends in taiwan and asked the compatriots to extend their regards to them.

the team had friendly matches with the shanghai team and shanghai workers' team. the people of shanghai were deeply impressed by the compatriots' excellent skills and their tenacious fighting spirit. attending the premiere of the match series were vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee chin tsu-min, standing committee member of the municipal revolutionary committee wang ching, and leading members of other departments concerned. prior to the match, they met with leader of the team li nan-hui, honorary leader c.m. chan, and all members of the team.

during their sojourn in shanghai, the compatriots were honoured at a banquet hosted by leading member of the shanghai branch of the all-china sports federation liu ping-chen and leading member of the shanghai branch of the chinese basketball association liu shih-yu.

the basketball team of chinese compatriots and students from taiwan province now residing or studying in the united states arrived here from soochow on october 13. during their stay in soochow, the compatriots visited the soochow embroidery research institute and toured scenic spots and places of historical interest.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ARGENTINA

Chinese Delegation Arrives in Argentina to Negotiate Trade Agreement

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 17, 1973)

the chinese government delegation to negotiate a sino-argentine trade agreement, led by sun so-chang, arrived in buenos aires yesterday morning, according to a report from the argentine capital.

the delegation was welcomed at the airport by fernando lerena, director of treaties and negotiations and other officials of the argentine foreign ministry as well as herberto lanteri, president, and alfredo ortega, first vice-president, of the argentine chamber of exporters.

ambassador cheng wei-chih and commercial counsellor sun hsi-fan of the chinese embassy in argentina were also present.

Yen Chun Meets and Fetes Argentine Physician Dr. David Sussmann and His Wife

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 18, 1973)

yen chun, a leading member of the chinese medical association, this evening met and feted dr. david sussmann, honorary president of the argentine acupuncture society, and his wife. he had a friendly conversation with them.

present on both occasions were leading members of chinese organizations concerned and representatives of medical circles, including fu yi-cheng, shih hsiu-chang, hsin fu-lu, chang shu-hsun and chen ke-yen.

the argentine guests have come to china on a visit at the invitation of the chinese medical association. after they wind up their visit to peking, they will leave here on october 21 to tour northeast and south china before returning home.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

CBA Deputy Director Fetes ABU Secretary-General

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 17, 1973)

chin chao, deputy director of the central broadcasting administration, hosted a reception here this evening in honour of charles moses, secretary-general of the asian broadcasting union and former general manager of the australian broadcasting commission. the guest arrived here by air yesterday.

Kwangchow Acrobatic Troupe Concludes Tour in Melbourne

(NCNA-English Melbourne, Oct. 17, 1973)

china's kwangchow acrobatic troupe left here for sydney on october 14 after a 13-day tour in melbourne.

the troupe arrived here on october 2 after touring canberra. it gave 9 performances to 30,000 spectators in melbourne from october 4 to 13. australian minister for overseas trade dr. cairns, minister for social security hayden and president of the australian labour party and president of the australian council of trade unions hawke were among the spectators. chairman of the australian communist party (marxist-leninist) d.f. hill and national president of the australia-china society g. stillwell also saw a performance.

many spectators came from a long distance to see the chinese acrobatics and some of them watched several performances. some spectators pointed out that such items as "leaping through rings", "foot dexterity" and "juggling" came into being through practices with tools, furniture and utensils, and are closely connected with the production and life of the chinese people; therefore, they are especially welcomed by the australian spectators.

on october 7, the australia-china society and the overseas chinese communities here organized a picnic in a melbourne suburb to welcome the visiting troupe and to celebrate the 24th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china. more than 800 people attended the happy get-together. e.f. hill chairman of the australian communist party (m.-l.) was present and delivered an enthusiastic speech. australian songs sung by members of the troupe and chinese folk dances given by australian youth and overseas chinese were warmly applauded.

Hsieh Hua Entertains Australian Medical Scientists

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 18, 1973)

hsieh hua, a leading member of the ministry of public health, met with three visiting australian medical scientists and gave a dinner in their honour here this evening.

the guests were dr. maurice sainsbury, director of the new south wales institute of psychiatry; d. joseph, professor of anaesthetics at the university of sydney; and j.g. mcleod, associate professor of medicine at the university of sydney.

g. marginson, second secretary of the australian embassy here, was present.

also present were leading members of chinese departments concerned and representatives of medical circles including hsueh kung-cho, fan kuang, liu wen-chuan and meng chia-mei.

CHINA AND CUBA

Delegation of Agricultural Investigation of Cuba Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 17, 1973)

a four-member delegation of agricultural investigation from cuba, led by luis e. borges, director of the national bureau of seed of the national institute for agrarian reform, left peking for home today. the delegation visited china at the invitation of the ministry of agriculture and forestry.

it was seen off at the airport by tsang cheng-yao, a leading member of a department concerned under the host ministry, and others.

alfonso fraga, first secretary of the cuban embassy in peking, was also present.

the delegation arrived in peking on october 6, and hsiao peng, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry, met and had a friendly conversation with all its members in the afternoon. later, it paid friendly visits in shanghai and kwangchow.

CHINA AND FRANCE

Photo Exhibition on President Pompidou's Visit to China Inaugurated in Paris

(NCNA-English Paris, Oct. 17, 1973)

a two-week photo exhibition "eight days in the people's republic of china" was inaugurated here today. the photos were taken by the french newsmen who had visited china last september with french president georges pompidou.

present at the ceremony were alain peyrefitte, french minister in charge of administrative reforms, froment-merrice, director of the asian and oceanian affairs department of the foreign ministry, michel rougagnou, assistant spokesman of the presidential office.

chinese ambassador to france tseng tao was also present.

more than one hundred photos are on display at the exhibition. they portray the welcome extended to president pompidou in china and scenes of china's people's communes, factories and art performances.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Kuo Mo-jo Meets Japanese Paediatrician

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 18, 1973)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and honorary president of the china-japan friendship association, met the japanese paediatrician dr. motonobu furukawa and had a friendly conversation with him here this afternoon.

leading members of departments concerned kao chin-o and fan kuang and director of the peking children's hospital chu fu-tang were present on the occasion.

dr. furukawa arrived here on october 13. hsieh hua, a leading member of the chinese medical association, gave a dinner for him the following evening. in the last few days, the japanese paediatrician visited several hospitals, a factory and a people's commune here and had discussions on medical subjects with chinese paediatricians.

Japanese Men's and Women's Volleyball Delegation Leaves Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 18, 1973)

the japanese men's and women's volleyball delegation wound up its friendly visit here and left for shanghai by air this afternoon. leader of the delegation is yuji sakamoto, and deputy leaders are hiroshi yasukawa and kogo sato.

it was seen off at the airport by hsia lang, a leading member of the chinese volleyball association, and chinese volleyball coaches and players.

during its stay in peking, the delegation had matches with chinese volleyballers and visited places of interest.

Kanagawa Concert Marking Anniversary of Normalizing Japan-China Diplomatic Relations

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Oct. 18, 1973)

a concert was held at the kanagawa prefectural musical hall yesterday to commemorate the anniversary of normalization of japan-china diplomatic relations.

the concert was organized by the executive committee of six japan-china friendship organizations.

the chinese concerto for piano and orchestra, "the yellow river", was played for the first time by a professional japanese orchestra, the kanagawa orchestra.

the performance won warm applause from an audience of 1,200.

shingo nagasaki, leader of the kanagawa orchestra, said that the orchestra had planned to play "the yellow river" last may but failed to get the music. yu hui-yung, a chinese composer, who visited japan then as a deputy leader of the delegation of the china-japan friendship association, sent the music to the japanese orchestra soon after he returned home. but the kanagawa orchestra did not have enough traverse flutes. upon learning about this, the central philharmonic society of china asked mr. norio shirato, secretary-general of the japan-china cultural exchange association, who visited china at that time, to take two traverse flutes to the orchestra.

the orchestra gave its premiere successfully after a month hard practice.

kum dani, the conductor, led the musicians to answer curtain calls again and again. but the audience still encored the misicians, who played excerpts from the chinese modern revolutionary ballet "the red detachment of women".

prior to the performance, anji nakao, member of the kanagawa prefectural assembly, spoke on behalf of the executive committee. then a message of greetings from the central philharmonic society of china was read out.

hsiao hsiang-chien, counsellor of the chinese embassy here, attended the concert.

Japanese Journal Carries Documents of Tenth National Congress of Communist Party of China

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Oct. 17, 1973)

the 41st issue of "revolutionary fighters", theoretical journal of the central committee of the japanese communist party (left) carried documents of the tenth national congress of the communist party of china, together with a forward by the journal's editorial committee.

referring to the significance of smashing the lin piao anti-party clique by the communist party of china, the forward said: "through intense class struggle and two-line struggle between the proletariat with comrade mao tsetung as its commander and the bourgeoisie with liu shao-chi as its representative, the proletariat has won a great victory and destroyed the liu shao-chi revisionist clique during the great proletarian cultural revolution. the lin piao anti-party clique sprang out after the collapse of the liu shao-chi revisionist clique. it was also an agent of the bourgeoisie in china and abroad and of imperialism and revisionism. the objective of the lin piao anti-party clique was to usurp the supreme power of the party and state of the great socialist china, turn the marxist-leninist communist party of china into a revisionist fascist party, overthrow the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism."

the forward said: "the thorough exposure of the lin piao anti-party clique and serious discussion and revolutionary criticism within the entire party and army and among millions of chinese people to completely repudiate its

crimes constitute an immeasurable, great contribution to the proletariat and people throughout the world including japan and a heavy blow to imperialism, revisionism and the reactionaries."

it said: "the political report has given a penetrating analysis of the nature of the lin piao anti-party clique and its emergence, development and doom as well as of the important questions of principle summed up from the experiences of the two-line struggle between marxism-leninism and revisionism. it also contains profound contents particularly about the law of classes and class struggle governing the entire period of socialism, the question that the correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything, the question that one tendency is covered by another and the question that going against the tide is marxist-leninist principle." "we can draw very important lessons from these expositions," it said.

referring to the definition of the present era made in the political report, the forward said: "this is very important. for all marxist-leninists, it is necessary to be always clear about the nature of the present era defined in accordance with the fundamental principles of marxism-leninism."

after pointing to the characteristics of the international situation as analysed in the political report, the forward said: "we must seriously study the international situation and the domestic and international tasks of the communist party of china expounded in the political report, paying special attention to the analysis of such important questions as: 'countries want independence, nations want liberation, and the people want revolution -- this has become an irresistible historical trend', the policy of the two super-powers, the united states and the soviet union, to seek hegemony, and their relations of contention and collusion, the nature of soviet revisionism under this situation and the danger of a world war."

CHINA AND KOREA

Chinese Architects' Delegation Leaves for DPRK

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 18, 1973)

a seven-member chinese architects' delegation left here today for the democratic people's republic of korea on a friendly visit at the invitation of the central committee of the d.p.r.k. architects' union. leader of the delegation is liu yi-hsin, deputy-director of the bureau of building construction of the state capital construction commission and permanent council member of the chinese architectural society.

Chinese Scientific and Technical Cooperation Delegation Leaves for Korea

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 18, 1973)

the chinese scientific and technical cooperation delegation left here for pyongyang by train this afternoon to attend the 14th session of the china-korea committee for scientific and technical cooperation. leader of the delegation is sun hsiao-feng, chairman of the chinese section of the committee and vice-minister of fuel and chemical industries.

the delegation was seen off at the railway station by han tsung-cheng, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; tang ke, vice-minister of fuel and chemical industries, and leading members of departments concerned chang yun-chih, tou ping-wen and wang chien.

korean ambassador to china hyun jun keuk and economic counsellor jon dong su of the korean embassy here were also present.

MALAYSIA

Malaysian Students Continue Demonstration Against US Encouragement to Israeli Aggression

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 18, 1973)

5,000 malaysian college students and youths staged another demonstration in front of the u.s. embassy and along the nearby streets on october 16 to protest against u.s. support for israel's aggression against the arab peoples, according to reports from kuala lumpur.

the demonstrators held high placards inscribed with the slogan "oppose u.s. imperialism and zionism" and shouted slogans all along the way. they delivered a protest letter to the u.s. embassy.

CHINA AND MALI

Chinese Red Cross Donates Food to Drought-Stricken People in Mali

(NCNA-English Bamako, Oct. 17, 1973)

a ceremony for handing over 8,000 tons of grain donated by the red cross society of china to mali was held here yesterday afternoon. the donation was made to help people in drought-stricken regions to surmount their difficulties.

on behalf of the red cross society of china, chinese ambassador to mali meng yueh handed over the donation to kissima doukara, minister of defence, interior and security and president of the national committee of aid to the drought victims.

speaking at the ceremony, the chinese ambassador extended the sincere solicitude and profound sympathy of the chinese government and people to the drought-stricken people.

minister kissima expressed his gratitude to the chinese government and people for their sympathy for and assistance to calamity-stricken people in mali. he hoped that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries would develop daily.

CHINA AND MAURITANIA

Delegation of Mauritania-China Friendship Association Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 18, 1973)

the delegation of the mauritania-china friendship association wound up its friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and left here for home by air on october 16. leader of the delegation was mohamed ould khattry ould segane, member of the national political bureau of the people's party of mauritania, secretary-general of the ministry of fundamental education and religious affairs and president of the mauritania-china friendship association.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by yang chi, vice-president of the host association, and leading members of other organizations concerned, inctuding hsi tao-chung, wang pu-ching, li chiao and chu ma-hung.

also present at the airport were almamy youssouf ly, charge d'affaires a.i. of the mauritanian embassy in peking, and his wife.

during its stay in china, the delegation visited a rural people's commune, factories and schools, and toured places of historical interest in peking, shanghai and hangchow, and the visitors were accorded warm welcome where they went.

CHINA AND MEXICO

President of Mexican Sports Federation and Mexican Football Delegation Leave Shanghai for Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Oct. 17, 1973)

jose garcia cervantes, president of the mexican sports federation, and his wife, and the mexican football delegation led by salvador alaniz, wound up their visit and match tour here, and left for kwangchow by air today.

they were seen off at the airport by tsai chun-fan, a leading member of the shanghai municipal physical culture and sports committee, leading members of the shanghai branch of the chinese football association, and sportsmen and coaches.

president jose garcia cervantes and his wife, and the mexican football delegation arrived here respectively from hangchow and tientsin. the shanghai municipal physical culture and sports committee gave a banquet in their honour on the evening of october 15. in the course of the banquet, hosts and guests talked cordially and expressed the hope that the friendly relations between china and mexico and the unity and friendship between the sportsmen of the two countries would continue to grow.

the amateur youth football team from mexico city had a friendly match with the shanghai youth football team yesterday afternoon. wang yi-ping, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, tsai chun-fan, a leading member of the municipal physical culture and sports committee, president cervantes and his wife, and delegation leader alaniz watched the match along with more than 30,000 spectators. the match ended in a goalless draw. the vivid scenes on the football ground drew repeated applause from the spectators.

the mexican friends paid visits in shanghai. they also had discussions with leading members of the municipal physical culture and sports organizations to compare notes on how to carry on mass sports activities. this has helped to promote the friendship between the physical cultural workers between the two countries.

President of Mexican Sports Federation and Mexican Football Delegation Leave Kwangchow for Home

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Oct. 18, 1973)

jose garcia cervantes, president of the mexican sports federation, and his wife, and the mexican football delegation led by salvador alaniz, wound up their friendly visit to china and left here for home by train today.

they were given a warm send-off at the railway station by chang hsu-chu, chairman of the kwangtung provincial physical culture and sports committee, wang to, director of the international department of the chinese physical culture and sports commission, and local footballers.

the mexican guests arrived here from shanghai by air yesterday, and were honoured at a banquet in the evening given by the kwangtung provincial physical culture and sports committee. present at the banquet were lin li-ming, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, chung ming, vice-chairman of the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee, and chang hsu-chu, chairman of the provincial physical culture and sports

committee. prior to the banquet, they met and had a friendly conversation with president cervantes and his wife and delegation leader alaniz.

president cervantes and his wife also visited china's 1973 autumn export commodities fair in kwangchow.

CHINA AND PERU

Peruvian Ambassador and Wife Give Reception for Visit to China of Peruvian Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 18, 1973)

peruvian ambassador to china eduardo valdez and his wife hosted a reception here this evening on the occasion of the visit to china of peruvian guests.

present were carlos delgado, vice-president of the national committee of the peruvian national system of support for social mobilization (p.n.s.s.s.m.) and members of the p.n.s.s.s.m. delegation he is leading; and

peruvian neuro-surgeon prof. esteban rocca and his wife.

also present were sha feng, minister, and hsiao peng, vice-minister, of forestry and agriculture; huang shu-tse, vice-minister of public health; and leading members of other departments concerned chen teh-ho, pao kuang-tsung, chang wei, yin tso-chen, wu hsueh-yi, hsu shou-jen and li yung-kai; and wang yen-chang, counsellor of the chinese embassy in peru.

at the reception which proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship, hosts and guests chatted and toasted the constant growth of the friendship between the people of china and peru.

CHINA AND SPAIN

Chinese Ambassador Presents Credentials to Spanish Chief of State

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 18, 1973)

chen chao-yuan, the first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to spain, presented his credentials to francisco franco bahamonde, chief of state of spain, in madrid today, according to a report from that city.

after receiving the credentials, franco had a friendly conversation with the chinese ambassador.

present on the occasion were laureano lopez rodo, spanish minister of foreign affairs, emilo pan de saraluce, chief of the protocol department of the foreign ministry, and others.

also present was chou ming, counsellor of the chinese embassy in madrid.

the chinese ambassador arrived in madrid on september 24.

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Swedish Army Commander Leaves Kwangchow for Home

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Oct. 17, 1973)

general carl eric almgren, commander of the swedish army, and his wife wound up their friendly visit to china and left here for home by train today.

they were seen off at the railway station by chung han-hua, deputy political commissar of the kwangchow units of the chinese people's liberation army, and his wife pai chih-fang, and leading members of the headquarters of the p.l.a. kwangchow units, including liu hsing-lung, chen chih-pin and li chin-yuan.

also present were chu kai-yin, deputy director of the foreign affairs bureau of the ministry of national defence, and sven hirdman, counsellor of the swedish embassy in peking.

general almgren arrived here from hangchow by special plane on october 15, and chung han-hua gave a banquet in honour of the swedish guests in the evening. while in kwangchow, they visited china's 1973 autumn export commodities fair and a p.l.a. unit here.

Chinese Medical Delegation Concludes Friendly Visit to Sweden

(NCNA-English Stockholm, Oct. 17, 1973)

the chinese medical delegation led by tsou chin, deputy director of the worker-peasant-soldier hospital in peking, left here for austria by air today after concluding its friendly visit to sweden.

in the two weeks since their arrival in sweden on october 3, the chinese doctors toured stockholm, goteborg and uppsala where they saw a number of hospitals and medical and health organizations, and met with swedish colleagues. the leader of the delegation also attended a meeting sponsored by the swedish medical circles and the swedish-chinese friendship association to give an account of the growth of medical and health services in china.

chinese ambassador to sweden wang lu-ming gave a reception at the chinese embassy yesterday evening for the delegation's visit to sweden. chinese and swedish medical workers chatted cordially in a warm and friendly atmosphere at the reception.

CHINA AND SYRIA

Chiao Kuan-hua Fetes Syrian Deputy Foreign Minister

(NCNA-English United Nations, Oct. 17, 1973)

chiao kuan-hua, chairman of the chinese delegation to the 28th session of the u.n. general assembly and vice-minister of foreign affairs, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of mohamed zakaria ismail, syrian deputy foreign minister, haissam kelani, permanent representative to the united nations, and rafic jouejati.

present at the banquet were huang hua, vice-chairman, chuang yen and ling ching, representatives, and chi tsung-hua, alternate representative, of the chinese delegation.

the banquet proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND UGANDA

Chinese Football Team Concludes Visit to Uganda

(NCNA-English Dar Es Salaam, Oct. 16, 1973)

the hupeh provincial football team of china with tsou tso-sheng as leader and ma chang-ching as deputy leader left entebbe for zaire on october 13 after concluding its friendly visit to uganda, according to a report from kampala.

present at the airport to see the chinese team off were deputy commissioner of the ministry of culture and community development bukenya and other ugandan officials.

chinese ambassador to uganda ko pu-hai was also present.

the chinese team arrived in uganda on october 4 and played its last match with the football team of the simba mechanized brigade of the ugandan army in mbarara town in southwest uganda on october 11. lieutenant colonel gowan, commanding officer of the simba mechanized brigade and acting district commissioner of ankole kasirye, was among the more than 10,000 spectators watching the match.

lieutenant colonel gowan gave a dinner party in honour of the chinese team on the evening of october 11.

CHINA AND UN

Huang Hua Speaks at General Steering Committee of UN General Assembly

(NCNA-English United Nations, Oct. 16, 1973)

chinese representative huang hua spoke at the general steering committee meeting of the u.n. general assembly this afternoon during a debate on the proposal concerning the cambodian question.

he said: "as is known to all, the royal government of national union of cambodia led by samdech norodom sihanouk is the sole lawful government of cambodia. the traitorous lon nol group is a puppet regime fostered by foreign forces, and it is completely illegal for that group to usurp the seat of cambodia in the united nations."

he pointed out: "the royal government of cambodia led by samdech norodom sihanouk consistently pursued a policy of peace, neutrality, independence and non-alignment. back in 1955, the royal government of cambodia joined the united nations. for many years it had faithfully observed and defended the purposes and principles of the united nations and contributed to peace in southeast asia and the world, enjoying high international prestige.

"in march 1970, the u.s. government instigated the traitorous lon nol group to stage a reactionary coup d'etat and illegally establish a fascist puppet regime. thereafter, together with the saigon authorities, it flagrantly sent troops to invade cambodia and thus sabotaged the independence and peace of cambodia.

"some have talked about opposition to 'outside interference' in cambodia. as is known to all, the only 'outside interference' in cambodia is the u.s. government's armed intervention there, which has not ceased up till now. if these people genuinely stood for the principle of opposing 'outside interference', they should unhesitatingly oppose the above-said real outside interference in cambodia. if they should oppose the inscription of the item 'restoration of the legitimate rights of the rgnuc' on the agenda of the general assembly while supporting the illegal usurpation of cambodia's seat by the traitorous puppet lon nol group imposed on the cambodian people by the above-said outside force of aggression, that will only constitute a continued encouragement to the outside interference that has been imposed on cambodia."

he added: "the cambodian people are a heroic people. samdech sihanouk is an outstanding patriot of cambodia. at a moment when the cambodian nation was at a critical juncture, he, in his capacity as head of state, called

upon the khmer people to rise in resistance against the aggressors and take punitive action against the traitorous lon nol group. over the past three years, the broad masses of patriotic armymen and people of cambodia, united around the royal government of national union, have fought courageously and won brilliant victories. the cambodian people's armed forces have grown into an indestructible armed force of the people in the course of the fight, and the royal government of national union of cambodia has obtained the warm support of the broad masses of the cambodian people. the liberated areas have now covered over 90 per cent of the national territory with over 80 per cent of the total population. in the vast liberated areas, the royal government of national union of cambodia has established administrative organs at various levels, exercising effective government power there. the representative of the puppet lon nol group even slandered the rgnuc as a 'government in exile'. this is sheer nonsense. would it not be more in conformity with the reality for that group to declare itself a puppet group? he also had the temerity to falsely charge the democratic republic of viet nam with aggression against cambodia. this is simply a shameless slander aimed at covering up its own features as a traitorous puppet."

huang hua pointed out that the royal government of national union of cambodia has won broad international recognition, whereas the lon nol puppet group has long been spurned by the broad masses of the cambodian people. "the day is not far off when it will totally collapse and will be tried and punished by the people. we hope that some who still adopt a hesitant and wait-and-see attitude on the cambodian question will see the situation clearly and change their attitude," he said.

in conclusion, huang hua said, "the puppet lon nol group's unlawful usurpation of cambodia's seat in the united nations is in complete violation of the u.n. charter. back in march 1970, samdech sihanouk sent a telegram to u thant, the then secretary-general of the united nations, pointing out that the united nations must not recognize the lon nol group. but over the past three years such a just demand has not been met as a result of the obstruction of some big powers. this is intolerable. in order to uphold international justice and defend the principles of the u.n. charter, the chinese delegation maintains that the current session of the general assembly should discuss and decide upon the restoration of the lawful rights of the royal government of national union of cambodia in the united nations, and completely end the absurd situation in which cambodia's seat in the united nations is illegally usurped by the representatives of the lon nol puppet group."

CHINA AND US

Friendship Delegation of US-China People's Friendship Association of Los Angeles Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 18, 1973)

the 13-member friendship delegation of u.s.-china people's friendship association of los angeles, with ethel pass as its leader and richard hunter as its deputy leader, left here for home by plane today.

they arrived in china on september 25 as guests of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries. they toured kwangchow, kweilin, shanghai, wuhsi, nanking, peking, tangshan and shashihyu and took part in china's national day celebrations in shanghai. while the american guests were in peking, vice-president of the host association li en-chiu met, feted and had a cordial and friendly conversation with them.

CHINA AND ZAIRE

Chinese Football Team Visits Zaire

(NCNA-English Kinshasa, Oct. 17, 1973)

china's hupeh provincial football team had a friendly match with a youth team from the kinshasa popular revolutionary movement here yesterday evening. this was the first match the chinese team played in zaire.

among the 20,000 spectators who saw the match at the "may 20" stadium were madrandele tenzi, director of the political bureau of the popular revolutionary movement (m.p.r.), members of the m.p.r. political bureau, senior government officials and leaders of the youth organization of the m.p.r.

the national flags of zaire and china flew over the stadium.

the spectators cheered as players of the two countries entered the field.

before the match began, the band played the national anthems of the two countries. zairian commissioner of state for justice nzondomio and chinese ambassador kung ta-fei met the players of the two countries at the playground. the players of the two countries then exchanged team pennants and souvenirs.

the match proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. the spectators warmly praised the skill of the players. the game ended 2:1 in favour of the host team.

when the chinese team arrived in kinshasa on october 13, it was met at the airport by officials from the zairian department of youth and sports.

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LITERATURE AND ART

Materialist Theory of Reflection Must Be Taken As a Guide to Literary and Art Creation

- Thoroughly criticize the theory of "inspiration" advocated by renegade and traitor Lin Piao

by

Hsieh Sheng-wen (解胜文)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, October 13, 1973)

The Party's 10th National Congress called on us to "continue to make a good job of struggle-criticism-transformation in the superstructure including various spheres of culture" and to "continue to carry out well the revolution in literature and art." To penetratingly criticize bourgeois careerist, conspirator, counter-revolutionary double-dealer, renegade and traitor Lin Piao's counter-revolutionary revisionist fallacies on the question of literature and art and eliminate their remaining poisonous influence is an important part of the effort in continuing to carry out well struggle-criticism-transformation in the superstructure including various spheres of culture and the revolution in literature and art.

The theory of "inspiration" was Lin Piao's main argument in his counter-revolutionary revisionist literary and art fallacy. In 1965, at a time when the bourgeois literary and art black line pushed by Liu Shao-ch'i and company was falling apart, Lin Piao took over the bourgeois "torch" and extended the "family pedigree" of idealist transcendentalism, vociferously advocated the theory of "inspiration" and frenziedly opposed the materialist theory of reflection in a counter-attack against Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line in literature and art. Today, a thorough criticism of the reactionary theory of "inspiration" is of help to us in better adhering to the use of materialist

theory of reflection to guide creation, thoroughly implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in literature and art, and developing and bringing prosperity to socialist literary and art creation.

What is the source of literature and art after all? This is the focus of the struggle between the materialist theory of reflection and the idealist transcendentalism.

Based on the fundamental viewpoints of the materialist theory of reflection, the great leader Chairman Mao in his "Talks at the Yenan Forum on Literature and Art" sharply pointed out, "Works of literature and art, as ideological forms, are products of the reflection in the human brain of the life of a given society. Revolutionary literature and art are the products of the reflection of the life of the people in the brains of revolutionary writers and artists." People's life is the only inexhaustible and endless source of all literature and art. This very clearly points to the reliance of literature and art on social life.

Over 2,000 years ago, the development and flourishing of the arts and science in ancient Greece was a condition provided by the political and economic development of its slave system. Just as the great revolutionary teacher Engels pointed out, "Only the slave system made possible the division of work on a larger scale between agriculture and industry and thus provided conditions for the thriving of ancient culture, i.e., Greek culture. Without the slave system, there would have been no Greece as a country. Without Greece, there would have been no Greek art and science."

Similarly, the revolutionary model plays, literary and art treasures of the proletarian revolution, were the flowers of art that blossomed on the soil of life in the proletarian revolutionary struggle of China. Without the War of Resistance against Japanese Aggression by the Chinese people, without the War of Liberation, without the Resist-US, Aid-Korea War and without the several decades of great revolutionary struggle that overcame untold difficulties with surpassing bravery in continuing the revolution under the proletarian dictatorship, there would have been no such brilliant and glittering revolutionary plays reflecting these great struggles as "The Red Lantern," "Shachiapang," "Take Tiger Mountain by Strategy," "Raid on the White Tiger Regiment," "On the Docks," "Ode to the Dragon River," etc.

Lu Hsün aptly said, "No matter how they exaggerate, geniuses, in the final analysis, cannot create something out of nothing." Therefore, the source of literature and art can only be the social life of the people and cannot be anything else. The brain of a writer or artist can only be a processing factory for and not the source of literature and art. Divorced from social life, all literature and art will turn into something cut-and-dried. Yet Lin Piao held that the source of literature and art lay in the brains of writers and artists, in the form of so-called "inspiration" that "dies away in no time like a spark from a flint." This is a simon-pure fallacy of idealist transcendentalism.

Different ideas of the "source of literature and art" lead to diametrically opposed principles and methods of creation. Starting from the basic point that the social life of the people is the source of literature and art, Marxist

literary and artistic theory has evolved the principles and methods of creation for revolutionary literature and art that call on the revolutionary writers and artists to keep in close touch with life over a long period, acquire a correct idea of life and actively reflect life under the guidance of the Marxist theory of knowledge. Starting from distorting and tempering with the basic point, the social life of the people is the source of literature and art, the theory of "inspiration" advocated by Lin Piao has evolved methods of creation based on idealist transcendentalism that completely run counter to the fundamental law governing the creation of proletarian revolutionary literature and art and completely negate the creation of literature and art with the materialist theory of reflection as a guide.

The theory of "inspiration" advocated by Lin Piao is counter-revolutionary revisionist literary and artistic stuff through and through, and its political aim is very reactionary.

First, the theory of "inspiration" advocated by Lin Piao negates the practice of struggle by writers and artists through keeping in close touch with life and participating in the three great revolutionary movements. Based on the fundamental premise that literature and art originate from life, the materialist theory of reflection holds that the process of creation of literature and art is first of all one of understanding the social life of the people by the writers and artists. Understanding comes from practice, grows through practice and must be tested in practice. Lenin said, "The viewpoint of life and practice should be the primary and fundamental viewpoint of the theory of knowledge." To understand and reflect the revolutionary actual life struggle of the worker-peasant-soldier masses, writers and artists must first plunge into the three great revolutionary movements among the worker-peasant-soldier masses. If a revolutionary writer or artist is divorced from practice of struggle in the three great revolutionary movements of the worker-peasant-soldier masses, he cannot obtain a deep understanding or make a penetrating reflection of them. Therefore, the business of understanding people and knowing people and of understanding social life and knowing social life is work of top importance to the writers and artists.

"Revolutionary writers and artists, writers and artists of promise, must go among the masses; they must for a long period of time unreservedly and wholeheartedly go among the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers, go into the heat of the struggle, go to the only source, the broadest and richest source, in order to observe, experience, study and analyze all the different kinds of people, all the classes, all the masses, all the vivid patterns of life and struggle, all the raw materials of literature and art. Only then can they proceed to creative work."

But the theory of "inspiration" advocated by Lin Piao opposes the practice of struggle by writers and artists through keeping in close touch with life and participating in the three great revolutionary movements; it publicizes the line that creation can come about by just sitting in the "ivory tower" and waiting for "inspiration" to erupt, or by chatting with a few persons in a literary and art saloon to bring about the eruption of "inspiration." This certainly is balderdash as deceptive to self as to others.

It may be asked that if Pottier, the French worker-writer, had not personally participated in the great battle of the Paris Commune in the French proletarian struggle against the bourgeoisie and had not seen with his own eyes the all-conquering strength of the proletariat fighting in unity in the practice of revolutionary struggle, could he have composed the "Internationale," a compelling and inspiring "song of the proletariat of the whole world"? If Li Yu-yüan, the peasant songster of North Shensi had not personally experienced the ruthless class oppression and exploitation in the old society and had not seen with his own eyes the revolution led by Chairman Mao and the Communist Party that led to the emancipation of the broad toiling masses, could he have produced this great song of praise of the great era, "The East Is Red"?

Second, the theory of "inspiration" advocated by Lin Piao negates the transformation of world outlook by writers and artists through the practice of revolutionary struggle. The materialist theory of reflection holds that because the class stand, world outlook and thought and feeling of people are at variance, they would draw diametrically opposed ideas and conclusions from the same social phenomena or objective incidents. The phenomena of class struggle in actual life are complicated and ever changing. Whether or not the writers and artists can correctly understand social life equally depends on whether or not they take the correct class stand and whether or not they take the advanced world outlook as the guide.

Lenin said, "Only the Marxist world outlook can correctly reflect the interests, viewpoints and culture of the revolutionary proletariat." Chairman Mao pointed out that revolutionary writers and artists must "apply the dialectical materialist and the historical materialist viewpoint in our observation of the world, of society." This is because only under the guidance of the world outlook based on dialectical materialism and historical materialism can the writers and artists make an objective and scientific analysis of the kaleidoscopic world of complicated social phenomena, distinguish between the main trend and the side issues, grab hold of the principal and secondary contradictions and sharply discover the advanced figures and advanced ideas in life that are capable of representing the orientation of development in an era. Therefore, the primary task of the revolutionary writers and artists is to shift their stand and transform their world outlook. They "must gradually move their feet over to the side of the workers, peasants and soldiers, to the side of the proletariat, through the process of going into their very midst and into the thick of practical struggles and through the process of studying Marxism and society," and gradually embrace the world outlook based on dialectical materialism and the historical materialism.

However, the theory of "inspiration" advocated by Lin Piao holds that writers and artists are basically not required to transform their world outlook. On the one hand, Lin Piao advocated that by laying hold of "inspiration" without letting go and "pondering over things in association with problem to form ideas," and making "ideas coalesce like the tiny raindrops," literary and art works could be created. He was thus opposed to transforming the bourgeois world outlook of the writers and artists. On the other, he also advocated so-called "eruption of revolution in the depths of the soul." He called on the writers and artists to practice self-cultivation behind closed doors in tall and spacious buildings so that the "eruption" of their bourgeois world outlook could be

consolidated. Obviously, if the writers and artists fall for Lin Piao's balderdash and relax their hold on the transformation of world outlook, they would never be able to understand the lofty revolutionary morality of the worker-peasant-soldier heroic figures in the great struggle of our great era and their noble spiritual world. As far as they are concerned, association of thoughts can only be a case of how to express "self," and "formation of ideas" can only be the formation of the ideas of the bourgeois or the petty-bourgeois intellectuals. As times goes on, the "tiny raindrops" of bourgeois thinking in their brains will accumulate to cause a flood and a disaster, and in the end they will inevitably become the captives of revisionism.

Third, the theory of "inspiration" advocated by Lin Piao negates the study and application by the writers and artists of typical artistic measures and the creation method that combines revolutionary realism with revolutionary romanticism in the process of creation. Based on the demand by history for the transformation of the world by the proletariat and the fundamental principles of the materialist theory of reflection, Chairman Mao calls on the writers and artists to reflect life actively. Chairman Mao says that the life reflected by works of literature and art "should be on a higher plane, more intense, more concentrated, more typical and nearer the ideal, and therefore more universal than actual everyday life." It is clearly pointed out that works of literature and art should concentrate phenomena of everyday life and reduce to a type the contradictions and struggle therein to create typical characters in typical circumstances and project the heroic image of the proletariat of the great era, to help the masses drive history forward. Therefore, under the guidance of the proletarian world outlook, the writers and artists must, in the process of creation strive to study and apply typical principles and creation methods that combine revolutionary realism with revolutionary romanticism.

However, the theory of "inspiration" advocated by Lin Piao distorts the typical process of proceeding from life materials to works of literature and art as a process of "assembling" and "fitting together" the "parts." While he made much of so-called "tried and tested skills," he said nothing about typical examples of revolutionary literature and art or the study and application of the method of creation by combining revolutionary realism with revolutionary romanticism. Instead, he peddled in a big way this mechanical and mysterious art of "assembling and fitting together the parts." According to Lin Piao's reactionary logic, so long as there is "inspiration," we can "assemble" and "fit together" "over 10,000 phrases" into a magnum opus "one cut above others." In fact, this art of "assembling and fitting together the parts" that relies on "inspiration" can never bring about the "assembling" and "fitting together" of a revolutionary work. It can only concoct some reactionary works overflowing with poisonous fluid.

On the strength of the theory of "inspiration," Lin Piao spread a whole set of assertions in creation based on idealist transcendentalism to shroud literary and art creation in mystery. According to Lin Piao's theory of "inspiration," the writers and artists must have "special talents." This is because only men with "special talents" would have "inspiration" and could produce creative works according to that set of methods. As the worker-peasant-soldier masses have no "special talents," they have thus no "inspiration."

Therefore, the only thing to do is to exclude them from the literary and art front. It is very clear that the theory of "inspiration" advocated by Lin Piao is a typical theory that shrouds literary and art creation in mystery. It is taken as an excuse in a vain attempt to practice bourgeois cultural dictatorship. The theory of "inspiration" is a poisonous melon growing out of such a sinister vine as the theory of "genius" taken as their [Lin and company's] theoretical program to oppose the Party, usurp power and plot a capitalist comeback!

The great revolutionary teachers Marx and Engels hit the nail on the head pointing out that the vicious aim of the theory of "genius" advocated by the exploiting class was a wild attempt to "arrive ultimately at an answer: The rule should be left to the distinguished, capable and wise persons." Likewise, that Lin Piao developed out of the theory of "genius" the theory of "inspiration" and his vicious aim and vain attempt was ultimately to arrive at an answer: His group of "super geniuses" should monopolize literature and art and practice bourgeois dictatorship in culture. In this way, they could produce an abundance of "sinister shells" for the restoration of capitalism so as to realize the vicious plot of subverting the proletarian dictatorship and restoring capitalism. This was the purpose of Lin Piao in advocating the theory of "inspiration."

Lin Piao took the theory of "genius" as a theoretical program for pushing his revisionist line and opposing the Party to usurp power. Meanwhile, he took the theory of "inspiration" as his most important weapon for turning proletarian dictatorship into bourgeois dictatorship in the cultural sphere. However, the development of history always runs counter to the wishes of the reactionaries. Just as the theory of "genius" has failed to ward off the fate of thorough bankruptcy for Lin Piao's criminal plot to push the revisionist line and restore capitalism, so the theory of "inspiration" can never help toward the attainment of their criminal object of restoring capitalist literature and art. Today, the proletariat and the laboring people have taken over absolute power in the creation of literature and art. They have not only used the iron hammer, the sickle and the rifle to create a new world but also have picked up their pens to paint the most up-to-date and beautiful drawings and write the most up-to-date and beautiful revolutionary poems. Under the sunshine of Marxism-Leninism and Chairman Mao's thought on literature and art, the garden of socialist literature and art is abloom with the splendorous and colorful flowers of proletarian revolutionary literature and art. All this is an effective criticism against the theory of "inspiration" advocated by Lin Piao!

* * *

A Sloppy Carbon Copy of Dühring's "Theory of a Fixed Mold"

by

Pi Wen-po (毕文波) and Yang K'uang-han (杨匡汉)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, October 13, 1973)

Bourgeois careerist, conspirator, counter-revolutionary double-dealer, renegade and traitor Lin Piao absurdly claimed that literary and art creation, "like the making of candies, calls for nothing more than several kinds of basic ingredients such as sugar, eggs and milk to result in a proliferation of designs and patterns rich and colorful." As a common saying goes, "Even the cleverest woman cannot prepare a meal without rice." Yet out of that "several kinds" of stuff, Lin Piao could produce a banquet that encompassed every dish and everything there should be. Was such magic so-called "development of originality" that showed he was really "one cut above others"? No, it was a game which had long ago been played by Dühring, the ferocious enemy of Marxism, German pseudo-socialist and veteran charlatan.

The basis of Dühring's "philosophical system" rested on the so-called "general world concept of a fixed mold." He held that like the chemical components of matter, the whole real world was made up of certain simplest "basic forms," "basic elements" or "basic principles." Such inscrutable "category of logic" of Dühring's has been converted by Lin Piao into "basic ingredients." Dühring drew an analogy from the physical chemical composition while Lin Piao used such words as "sugar, eggs and milk." After making such a comparison, we can see more clearly that the "secret" of creation preached by Lin Piao is nothing but a sloppy carbon copy of Dühring's "world concept of a fixed mold" in literature and art.

Where did Dühring's so-called basic "forms," "elements" or "principles" come from after all? In "Anti-Dühring," Engels pointed out, "His so-called principles are the principles for those forms derived through thinking and not from the external world. These principles should be applied to the natural world and mankind. Therefore, the natural world and mankind should fit into these principles." "It puts things upside down and seeks to produce a real world out of thinking and out of a fixed type, program or category forever existing in a certain area before the formation of the world." Such words by Engels had most thoroughly criticized Dühring's so-called basic "forms," "elements" or "principles" as out-and-out idealist transcendentalism.

Where did Lin Piao's so-called "basic ingredients" for literary and art creation come from? He also talked about "eruption" from "inspiration." He meant to say that they were purely products of their "endowed good brains" that transcended objective things and social practice. Doubtlessly, this was an open attempt to peddle Dühring-type idealist transcendentalism. To call for taking this world outlook as a guide to literary and art creation is actually an attempt to place all proletarian literature and art within the confines of that bourgeois "mold," so that revolutionary and lively proletarian literature and art will degenerate into demoralizing and decadent bourgeois literature and art.

Revolutionary literature and art are "products of reflecting the people's life in the brains of revolutionary writers." The people's revolutionary struggle is the only endless and inexhaustible source of revolutionary literature and art and the "only broadest and richest source" of revolutionary literature and art. Only by keeping in close touch with the life of struggle among the workers, peasants and soldiers, fully drawing on this rich source, and having a full grasp of such rich life material for study, analysis, summation and improvement, can revolutionary writers and artists create revolutionary works of literature and art worthy of our great era and great struggle. Lin Piao should have advocated the line that "like the making of candies," the creation of literature and art only called for very limited "basic ingredients" such as "sugar, eggs and milk to produce everything." Dictated by the reactionary nature of the decadent and declining bourgeoisie, the "basic ingredients" Lin Piao had in mind could only be some decomposed dregs in the garbage heap in history.

Our socialist literary and art creations must be set against the spectacular historic background of the people's revolution to project the towering and perfect artistic image of typical worker-peasant-soldier heroic figures. A great struggle produces great heroes. "To find men truly great and noble-hearted, we must look here in the present." Every typical proletarian hero projected by our works of literature and art must set off more fully and in a more concentrated manner the beauty of the ideological make-up of the broad worker-peasant-soldier masses in real life by combining breadth with depth. We must continuously reinforce the socialist literary and art gallery and, from different angles and in different respects, give full expression to the heroic image combining clear-cut common proletarian features with clear-cut individual characteristics, so that our works of literature and art can pile up to form an infinitely rich and infinitely spectacular roll of heroic workers, peasants and soldiers. How can such a great and arduous historic mission set before us be accomplished by relying on Lin Piao's so-called "basic ingredients" of "several kinds such as sugar, eggs and milk"? This fallacy advocated by Lin Piao is actually a negation of the full-blown and towering heroic image of the workers, peasants and soldiers, a negation of our era as one with many coming to the fore, and a vain attempt to apply "a fixed type" based on transcendentalism to dampen and choke off the enthusiastic praising of the workers, peasants and soldiers.

In creation, we must conform to Marxist fundamental theories and principles, i.e., the world outlook and methodology of dialectical materialism and historical materialism. Just as fire can't mix with water, they can't mix with the "several kinds" of so-called "basic ingredients" or "principles" produced by Lin Piao out of Dühring's "theory of a fixed mold." Marxist fundamental principles concretely reflect objective laws. They are powerful ideological weapons for leading people to transform the objective world. Only by laying hold of the Marxist fundamental principles, can the revolutionary writers and artists have a sober head and sharp eyes, apply revolutionary stand, viewpoint and method to observe the realities of life, refine the essence of life, reflect the features of the era and project the heroic worker-peasant-soldier image embodying the fundamental interests of the proletariat and the revolutionary people. Marxist fundamental principles hold that the source of creation is all that is represented by social life, and that creation must be based on the realities of life and not prompted by abstract principles. Writers

must keep in close touch with real life and combine the study of Marxism with the study of society. Only in this way can they in the creation of literature and art adhere to the materialist theory of reflection. And only in this way can our literature and art be rich in content and correct in orientation. The line advocated by Lin Piao that in creation we must rely upon "those several kinds" of what Dühring called "fundamental principles" is also a negation of the role of Marxism as commander over the practice of creation to enable them to make use of literature and art to publicize their anti-Marxist principles and ideas.

In creating revolutionary literature and art, we should strive for "unity of politics and art, unity of content and form, and unity of revolutionary political content and the most perfect possible artistic form." Contents and forms of literary and art works are objective things reflected in the brains of writers and are products of practice. Content decides form. There is no such abstract form existing in isolation of content. The raging flames of the life of revolutionary struggle and the proliferation of healthily growing and maturing worker-peasant-soldier heroic figures decide the rich and colorful ideological content of proletarian literature and art. At the same time, this very prerequisite or foundation also decides the appropriate form of expression of rich and colorful proletarian literature and art.

Since Lin Piao cuts out the only broadest and richest source for the creation of literature and art and sums up the ideological content of works of literature and art as "those several kinds" of "basic ingredients," i.e., "those several kinds" of concepts and formulas innate in their brains, it could be seen that his so-called "proliferation of designs and patterns, rich and colorful" could be nothing more than a deceitful trick that basically could never be realized. Since Lin Piao opposed the revolutionary political content of literature and art as well as the realistic form of literature and art, the kind of "image" in works mentioned by him obviously could only be some strange form of hallucination. Lin Piao opposed materialism, advocated transcendentalism in a big way and extended Dühring's "concept of a fixed mold" to literature and art precisely for the purpose of applying the sinister "pen" of his writers to distort our Party's brilliant history, smear the realities of socialist life and ruin the worker-peasant-soldier heroic image in a vain attempt to tamper with the orientation of literature and art to serve the workers, peasants and soldiers, proletarian politics and socialism, and to attain his ultra-Right reactionary political aim.

We must follow the political line defined at the Party's 10th National Congress, make the fullest use of Lin Piao, this teacher by negative example, further criticize the viewpoint represented by revisionist literature and art, exercise a firm and proper grip on the revolution in the superstructure including various spheres of culture and bring about still greater prosperity to the cause of socialist literature and art through struggle.

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

Scientific Research Work Must Take the Road of Integration with Workers and Peasants

by

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(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, October 15, 1973)

I am an old intellectual past 60 years of age. Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and the great proletarian cultural revolution dragged me out of the mire of the revisionist line in education, endowed me with a new life and enabled me to start on the great, bright road of integration with workers and peasants. In these few years, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and the re-education of the working class, I have thrown myself into the revolution in education, participated in scientific research and production work for harnessing the Yellow River and carried out some research on the problem of mud and sand in reservoirs. Now I shall discuss some insights based on my personal experience.

In the Transformation of the Objective World, Actively Transform the Subjective World

On July 27, 1968, the working class in the capital moved into Tsinghua University and mounted the political stage of struggle-criticism-transformation in the superstructure. The working class led us in criticizing the revisionist line in education, organized us to go out of the university and come into contact with society, to go among the masses of workers and peasants to receive re-education and transform our world outlook in the three great revolutionary movements. I was trusted politically, and was able to play my part vocationally. In this process, I repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's teaching: "This question of 'For whom?' is fundamental, it is a question of principle." By examining my past in contrast with the image of the workers, peasants and soldiers, I gradually realized that the road I took in the past was a revisionist line based on "three departures." Amidst the heated struggle of the masses, I overcame my pessimistic feelings and resolved to devote myself and contribute everything to the socialist cause of the mother country.

In July 1969, over 40 comrades in the Department of Water Conservation and myself rushed to the worksite of a reservoir on the frontline to take part in the harnessing of the Yellow River. We integrated the control of the Yellow River with the promotion of revolution in education.

In work to harness the Yellow River, I mainly participated in the study of the problem of mud and sand in the reservoir. When we were conducting on-the-spot investigations and studies on both banks of the river, the local poor and lower-middle peasants, hearing that we had come to control the river, welcomed us with great enthusiasm. Some of the masses excitedly shouted aloud,

"Long live Chairman Mao!" Faced with the earnest hope pinned on us by the poor and lower-middle peasants, as I recalled the road I had gone through in the past, I was extremely moved and at the same time felt very ashamed. My hatred for the privileged few was aroused and I was spurred to make the decision of contributing my efforts to the control of the Yellow River.

In order to understand the conditions of the Yellow River and the demands of the poor and lower-middle peasants, we conducted investigations and research work. I thought that the strenuous conditions offered me a good opportunity for remolding my way of thinking, and I took the initiative in conducting field surveys together with the comrades. In order to obtain first-hand information of the conditions of the river course, we walked on foot along the river. We were walking for over 200 li in four days, and while walking, we examined and analyzed the conditions of the river course and the changes in the landforms. Whenever we stopped, we went deep among the poor and lower-middle peasants to listen to their demands and opinions on the control of the Yellow River.

Sometimes we spent the day together with the surveyors of the Yellow River in carrying out hydrological surveys in the turbulent currents, and at night we shared the blankets with the survey-boat. In the past few decades, all my friends had been intellectuals. This was the first time I made friends with the workers and peasants, and I resolved to undergo transformation in my thoughts and feelings. When the boat had to go upstream, I pulled the towrope together with the boatmen. Since I did not know how to row, I was out of step with the group and could not exercise my strength in coordination with the others. A boatman beside me instructed me, saying, "Hey, you must keep step with the others!" His words aroused in me a series of thoughts. In the past I went abroad twice for studies and read many books, but since my own orientation was incorrect and I walked in line with the bourgeoisie, I had rendered little contribution to the people. Now the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line has enabled me to choose the correct orientation. I decided to keep pace with the working class and felt extremely pleased and proud. I can only meet real ease with the working class, but must also be of one mind with them, duly what they like, consider as urgent what they consider as urgent, and in accordance with Chairman Mao's call grasp firmly the transformation of my world outlook and strive to make full use of the rest of my life to become a member of the great team of intellectuals of the working class.

In the process of contact with the workers and poor and lower-middle peasants, their strong class love and hatred, their high sense of revolutionary responsibility and their spirit in their hard and bitter struggles constantly rubbed against my old way of thinking. I also constantly paid attention to the selfless and noble qualities of the outstanding natures of the workers and poor and lower-middle peasants, in order to change my thoughts and feelings.

Whenever the flood water subsided, it deposited a new layer of silt on the river bank. Knowledge of the thickness of the silt deposit at that time was the most important information for the control of the Yellow River, but this was also the most difficult time for surveys to be conducted. Because people had to walk over the wet silt deposit, they would get bogged whenever

they were careless. Eager to harness the Yellow River at an early date, the master-workmen frequently went to get a measurement at the risk of their own lives. Sometimes the master-workmen beat the tempestuous wind and rain to obtain various invaluable figures amidst the roaring waves. I was deeply moved by their just and selfless spirit in their dedication to the building of socialism.

I recall that when I first came to the worksite, although I was sometimes extremely thirsty with walking, I was reluctant to go for a drink at the stalls serving tea by the roadside, fearing that the tea and water served by the peasants might be insanitary. Sometimes I went to eat at the restaurants in the rural village, but when I held up the bowl, I felt that it was not hygenic. All these reflected that the "independent kingdom" of the petty bourgeoisie was still deep in my own soul and that I still carried the thoughts and feelings of the bourgeois intellectuals. The teaching of the working class by words and deeds made my thoughts and feelings undergo gradual transformation. I felt more and more that "the workers and peasants were the cleanest people, and even though their hands were soiled and their feet smeared with cow dung, they were really cleaner than the bourgeois and petty-bourgeois intellectuals."

Later I set a target for myself to do "four things in the same way" as the workers and peasants--to walk in the same way, to eat in the same way, to work in the same way and to go to bed in the same way. I discarded the haughty airs of the intellectuals and constantly lived and worked together with the masses. Gradually I shared their thoughts and feelings, and spoke their language. They were very warm to me, took good care of me and were willing to discuss with us their opinions and demands. I felt that Chairman Mao's revolutionary line made me and the masses of workers and peasants come together and I obtained the great motivating force for the continuation of revolution from among the masses of workers and peasants.

Ideology Remolding Is a Long-Term Task and We Must Persevere in It

Chairman Mao teaches us: "A thorough change in world outlook takes a very long time." After we threw ourselves into vocational work in production and scientific research, the old world outlook was constantly reflected in vocational work. When one thing was overcome, another thing would spring up. After it had been overcome this time, it would spring up another time.

For example, as I summed up together with another unit experience in the problem of mud and sand in a reservoir on one occasion, I originally strove to carry out work in accordance with the spirit of "On Practice." I first clarified the objective process which had actually taken place, and after grasping the situation, I carried out analysis to obtain the proper conclusion. But when I discovered that some young comrades had achieved some results more quickly while I was still at the stage of feeling out the situation, I felt the pressure and involuntarily thought: I am more senior than they are in terms of qualifications and experience and I am higher than they are in terms of position. As they have now outrun me, I feel that I have lost face. Such a thought vexed me. I therefore leaped over the stage of clarifying the situation,

and acted thoughtlessly and hastily to find out the "law" in the hope of achieving results at an early date to save face. At that time I recalled the towering image of a water-worthing who conducted survey at the risk of his own life, and I immediately realized that I was haunted by my old way of thinking. From this instance, I deeply realized that the stand, viewpoint and method were interconnected and belonged to the domain of world outlook. The correct theory of method could not be adhered to without the transformation of the world outlook.

In the process of coming into contact with workers and peasants and going deep into practice, my original vocational knowledge was also reformed and improved.

In our participation in the design of a reservoir, we encountered such a question: there were several lateral ditches in the mountains on the two banks of the reservoir. In times of flood, plenty of rocks would be washed down these lateral ditches. At present the river bed in this place is composed of this kind of rocks. This shows that quite a large quantity of rocks had been washed down and they were not washed away after they had come down. After the construction of the reservoir, would rocks in the lateral ditches continue to be washed down by the flood water and stay on the bed of the reservoir, thus obstructing the washing away of the mud and sand in the reservoir? If they really obstructed the removal of mud and sand, then the reservoir would gradually be silted up and rendered useless. The theories readily available could in no way answer this question.

In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, we studied the practical experience and materials, and solicited advice from the workers and peasants. We went to the worksite of the reservoir to look into the changes in conditions at the mouths of the lateral ditches before and after the construction of the reservoir. We examined the conditions of many lateral ditches and visited the poor and lower-middle peasants living in the vicinity of the mouths of the lateral ditches and listened to their opinions. They told us that there were now rocks in the great depths of the river bed because in the past, the rocks in the mountains had all along been washed into the river. At present there were no more rocks in the river bed because the Yellow River had been raised and the rocks in the mountains could no longer roll down.

I asked an old boatman on the survey boat: What would happen to a rock after it was thrown into the river bed? He said, the small rocks would roll downward, while the big rocks would roll upward. Hearing this, I felt surprised and asked him why. He said: After a large rock reached the river bed, the water could not wash it away, but the mud and sand under it would be dredged by the flow of the water into a ditch. The rock would lose balance and turn over toward the upper course. The water current would continue to dredge a ditch under the rock and the rock would again turn over upward. In this way the large rocks rolled upward. In the past I had never studied this profound theory told by the old boatman in the books and I could never have thought of it. This gave me tremendous education and enlightenment.

These experiences and the actual conditions which we had seen made us come to a conclusion: Owing to the raised level of the sedimentation in the reservoir itself, the gradient at the mouths of the lateral ditches decreased and

the water-flow of the lateral ditches become more and more sluggish. Therefore within a period, the rocks in the lateral ditches could not be washed into the reservoir. Later we carried out experiments, and after making certain analyses and calculations, we arrived eventually at the conclusion that the rocks in the lateral ditches could not enter the reservoir within fifty to a hundred years. In this way, ample time could be found for conducting further research and adopting the necessary measures, and this problem would not affect the reconstruction of the reservoir.

These instances make me appreciate that Chairman Mao's teaching, "In a sense, the fighters with the most practical experience are the wisest and most capable" is absolutely correct. The intellectuals have to sincerely learn from the masses of workers and peasants and be the pupils of the masses of workers and peasants. Only by integrating theory with practice could our knowledge from the books become complete knowledge and could we really solve practical problems.

In these four years and more, through the process of receiving reeducation from the workers and peasants and the process of going deep into production realities, my own spiritual outlook has been transformed and my vocational knowledge has been put to use on the widest scale. I have contributed my own share of efforts to the implementation of Chairman Mao's instruction: "Work on the Yellow River must be done well." In cooperation with the comrades in the units concerned, we have put forth some opinions on fully developing the use of the reservoir. Meanwhile, based on the realities of our country and in conjunction with the conditions of the Yellow River, we have compiled the first draft of teaching material on mud and sand and scored some achievements for the revolution in education. Despite some improvements which I have attained, I am still a long way from the demands of the Party and the needs of the revolution. The task of ideological remolding is still most formidable. In the great undertaking of harnessing the Yellow River, we have only taken the first step in the long journey of a million li.

Comrade Chou En-lai pointed out in the political report of the 10th Party Congress: "In the excellent situation now prevailing at home and abroad, it is most important for us to run China's affairs well." I am resolved to respond to the call of the 10th Party Congress, seriously study the various documents of the 10th Party Congress, and in accordance with the spirit of the Party Congress, strive to study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought, make every effort to transform the world outlook, remain faithful to the Party's educational cause and contribute my own share of strength to training an enormous contingent of intellectuals for the working class.

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INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Central China Factory Expands Capacity by Self-Reliance

(NCNA-English Changsha, Oct. 19, 1973)

the hengyang prospecting machinery factory in hunan province, central china, has greatly expanded its production capacity thanks to the workers' effort.

total output value of the factory last year topped 1971 by 140 per cent. it has registered another big increase since the beginning of this year.

a small workshop that used to make general machinery, the factory started to produce simple prospecting machinery in 1956.

in 1970 it undertook to produce diesel engines and other machinery for geological work. then the problem arose of insufficient equipment.

in line with chairman mao's teaching on self-reliance, the workers suggested that they try to make some equipment themselves so as to speed up production and at the same time save government investment.

a mass campaign supported by the plant party committee then began.

over 130 general and specialized machine tools have been made in the past two years, and 80 pieces of equipment were renovated. now 14 streamlined production lines are in operation for making diesel engines.

when it was necessary to build a new workshop to produce an important machine part, a veteran communist worker and other workers made over dilapidated boiler house into a new workshop. the workshop soon went into production.

with the help of other workshops, the workers continued to make technical innovations and added new equipment. they succeeded in making three automatic production lines including drawing and quenching. now production in the main is mechanized and automatic. the workshop fulfilled its 1972 quota six months ahead of time.

the factory formerly had no big oil hydraulic press and had to send some parts to other plants for processing. a technician and a veteran forging worker drew on the wisdom of the masses and tackled the problem by using small machine tools to work on big pieces. in a little over two months, they succeeded in turning out a 400-ton oil hydraulic press.

in the foundry, the workers used old materials to make specialized equipment for cleaning pitted sand ingots. cleaning is now mechanized, reducing labour intensity.

many technical innovations teams formed by veteran workers, cadres and technicians have played a major role in the mass campaign.

in the workshop making the main parts for diesel engines, five production lines have been completed with 45 specialized machines and 147 sets of other equipment. this was achieved within one year by a technical innovations team headed by the famous "march 8th" pace setter tan ai-lan, who is now the vice-chairman of the factory revolutionary committee.

simultaneous with the manufacturing of new equipment, old equipment is being transformed. in the past two years, 34 per cent of the factory's old machines have been improved.

the no. 1 workshop remodelled a discarded machine tool into a six-spindle drilling machine, raising efficiency 13-fold for making a diesel engine part.

"We Are Masters of Our Mill"

(NCNA-English Nanking, Oct. 19, 1973)

"we are the masters of our mill." with these words, workers of the no. 1 silk mill in wuhsi, east china's kiangsu province, describe their position in china's socialist industry.

this medium-sized mill has a staff of 1,600. eighty per cent of the women workers started as child-labourers in the old society. today, like the workers in other chinese factories, they have their say in all important affairs of the mill and their representatives take a direct part in its management.

"we have the right to supervise all the cadres of the mill, up to the chairman of the mill revolutionary committee," said 45-year-old chang feng-chen, an ordinary worker.

an effective measure to ensure the exercise of this right is the "open-door rectification" campaign which is held several times every year. during these campaigns, the workers help the leadership improve its work by pointing out its merits and shortcomings according to the party's political line and policies. but the workers do not have to wait for such occasions.

whenever they find any problem in work, they immediately take it up with leading cadres at various levels and put forth their criticism and suggestions. the cadres, on their part, often work alongside the workers and seek their advice.

chang feng-chen recalled that during a rectification campaign last april she criticized shih fa-chuan, chairman of the mill revolutionary committee, because he did not come to work in her workshop and was therefore unfamiliar with the situation.

shih fa-chuan, a former furnace operator, criticized and corrected himself accordingly.

towards the end of the third quarter of 1971, the mill received an additional assignment for 15 tons of raw silk on top of its annual plan -- a difficult task in view of the heavy work already in hand. but when the party committee put the matter before the workers, they said that the task must be fulfilled whatever the difficulties. they also proposed many technical innovations and other measures to tap the potential of manpower and equipment. as a result, the mill fulfilled the annual targets plus the additional task two days ahead of schedule.

another example of the workers' sense of duty is that they persist in what is correct and oppose what is erroneous. a key part of the reeling machine consists of a tiny aperture 0.2 millimetre in calibre through which the silk strand must be passed by hand. it used to cause so great a strain on the eyes that many veteran operators had to be transferred from the job. the workers wanted to improve it but their proposal was suppressed by the bourgeois-minded technical authorities in the past.

the workers set about renovating this machine part during the cultural revolution and achieved initial success. but the quality of product was still not satisfactory.

some people suggested to drop the experiment. wu ho-ti, a 45-year-old filature tender, objected strongly. "we can't give up eating for fear of choking," she said. with the support of the workshop party organization, she and her work-mates carried on the experiment, comparing the merits and shortcomings of different designs and making repeated improvements. their efforts were eventually crowned with success, enabling older but more experienced workers to stay longer on the job while ensuring the quality of raw silk.

chao hsiu-jung, deputy secretary of the party committee of the mill, said: "it is the party's policy to promote outstanding workers to leading posts. this shows that workers are masters of the state."

two-thirds of the mill's cadres have been promoted from rank-and-file workers. they include all workshop leaders and 13 of the 16 party committee members. thirtythree-year-old chao hsiu-jung is one of them. she said: "as deputy party secretary, my duty is much heavier than before. i must work better." she has seriously studied marxism-leninism, resolutely carried out chairman mao's revolutionary line, maintained close contact with the workers and kept improving her work.

in the workshops, each workers' team elects its own members to take charge of economic accounting and quality inspection,

the mill was built in 1929. in the old society, the workers were oppressed politically and exploited economically. they worked 12 hours a day, but could not support their families.

since liberation, big changes have taken place in the life of the workers as well as in the mill itself. though the number of workers is less than double the pre-liberation figure, the output of raw silk has increased eightfold and quality is up to the highest state standard.

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS

Dockers in Central China Port Study Marxism-Leninism

(NCNA-English Wuhan, Oct. 20, 1973)

dockers of china's biggest inland port at wuhan in the middle reaches of the yangtze river are conscientiously studying works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao.

they pledge to grasp the theoretical weapon of marxism-leninism to criticize revisionism and carry the proletarian revolution through to the end.

a spare-time study group of the no. 7 loading and unloading team was set up in july 1971. workers depend mainly on study by themselves and get together in groups once a week. apart from lectures by instructors, the dockers hold discussions to exchange experience. this helps deepen their understanding of the basic views of marxism-leninism. there are 608 such groups in wuhan port enrolling more than 6,000 workers. this accounts for 80 per cent of the total number. they have in general finished reading the "manifesto of the communist party", "critique of the gotha

programme", "the state and revolution" and chairman mao's "on practice", "on contradiction" and "on the people's democratic dictatorship". some of them have studied chapters of "anti-duhring" and "materialism and empirio-criticism".

instructors help veteran workers who have difficulties owing to limited schooling. the wuhan port administration runs study classes to train instructors. four classes have been run since last year and trained 575 worker-instructors for the study groups.

old docker chang yung-ping was illiterate before liberation. he went to a spare-time evening school after liberation and in the past two years has read the "manifesto of the communist party", "critique of the gotha programme", "the state and revolution", "on practice", "on contradiction" and other works.

when chang yung-ping studied the "manifesto" with young dockers, he told them about the miserabl life of the dockers in the old society and praised the happy life of today. he led them in social investigations so that they grasped the concepts of classes, class contradictions, class struggle and the dictatorship of the proletariat, all questions dealt with in the "manifesto".

by integrating theory with practice, the dockers linked their study with the movement to criticize lin piao and rectify the style of work and with production and the remoulding of their world outlook. they used theory to criticize lin piao's criminal attempt to change the party's basic line and restore capitalism.

docker fan sheng-ming studied the statement from the "manifesto": "the history of all hitherto existing society is the history of class struggles". he used this at a meeting to criticize lin piao's absurd theory of "for workers, to work well means politics". he said that lin piao's aim was to make the workers concern themselves only about production and neglect the party's basic line and to subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism.

liu chih-nan, a crane operator, was called a foolish fellow by a capitalist before liberation. trained by the party after liberation, he has become an engineer. he criticized "the theory of inherent genius" pushed by lin piao and other swindlers. this helped him distinguish more clearly between materialism and idealism and between the materialist conception of history and the idealist conception of history. relying on the masses, he made more than 80 technical innovations in the past three years. this increased working efficiency and reduced the intensity of labour.

the dockers criticized bourgeois idealism from the basic marxist-leninist viewpoint. they integrated the revolutionary spirit of bold thinking and action with a scientific attitude. the port has made more than 240 technical innovations since 1972.

RURAL PEOPLE'S COMMUNES

Southwest China Tri-National Production Brigade Displays Communist Spirit

(NCNA-English Kweiyang, Oct. 19, 1973)

a production brigade composed of three nationalities in southwest china's kweichow province is praised for the prompt help it gave to neighbouring brigades when the area was hit by a serious dry spell in the summer of last year.

tungfeng brigade of the huiming commune had 30 hectares of rice paddy that were badly in need of irrigation. according to the collectively adopted schedule, it was given priority to use water from the commune's irrigation system. but when it learned that two neighbouring brigades were more seriously hit, it gave up its right so they could water their fields.

when the idea was first raised by the brigade party branch, its secretary tu cheng-kang explained to the brigade members: "revolution and construction call for all brigades to increase production. we shouldn't consider the interests only of our own brigade." the people agreed. a miao peasant said: "when we faced such dry spells in the old society, we poor and lower-middle peasants starved and had to go begging. we owe our happy life today to the leadership of the party and chairman mao. we should follow chairman mao's teachings and display a communist spirit."

the tungfeng brigade then tried to solve its difficulties in other ways. its members worked 50 days and nights to draw water from a local river and got a record harvest, averaging nine tons per hectare. this was more than four and half times the figure at the time of liberation.

the tungfeng village has 181 households of miao, han and puyi nationalities. eighty percent of the peasants worked as hired hands for landlords and rich peasants before 1949. the reactionary ruling classes created conflicts among them and tried to disrupt their unity.

the villagers forged solid unity after liberation under the leadership of the party. the brigade's three production teams often help each other. the first team had difficulties in transplanting rice last spring and the two others immediately came to its help. when the second team decided to make bricks, the first and third teams sent experienced workers to help.

unity among its members helped the brigade get another good early rice harvest this year. per hectare yield was 38 per cent above last year's. all three teams have grain reserves and most of the members have bank savings. electric lights have replaced pine torches.

Northwest China Production Brigade Makes Scientific Experiments

(NCNA-English Sian, Oct. 20, 1973)

grain output of the fenghuo production brigade of the fenghuo people's commune on the loess highlands in shensi province last year reached 9.75 tons per hectare and ginned cotton 0.975 tons, three and two times respectively the figures for 1958 when the commune was set up. it had a bumper harvest of summer crops this year.

this was due to its reliance on the collective economy and mass participation in scientific farming experiments.

peasants of the brigade started experiments on high-yield corn in the mid-1950's. as the collective economy expanded after the commune was set up, the brigade had more manpower and funds available for scientific experiments. it opened up experimental plots and bought necessary reference books, instruments and equipment.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the cadres and masses studied works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao, and fostered the viewpoints of "practice first" and "the masses are the real heroes". the study brought about a new high tide in mass scientific experiments.

the brigade set up an agro-scientific research laboratory and an agro-technical station to develop high-yield grain and cotton, demonstrate and popularize the results of their research, give technical guidance to production teams and train agro-technicians. all the teams in the brigade had three-in-one groups made up of cadres, commune members and technicians. all the commune members took part in these activities.

wheat yield in 1965 reached 2.625 tons per hectare, the highest record in local history. however, the commune members were determined to press forward. during the cultural revolution, they continued their experiments for still higher yield. they concentrated on the problem of the lodging of wheat in the ripening stage. through repeated experiments on some ten experimental plots, they found the way to adjust irrigation according to weather changes and this method which increased yields,was quickly popularized throughout the brigade. as a result, last year's wheat yield was 5.33 tons per hectare.

in line with the principle of "taking grain as the key link and ensuring an all-round development", they cultivated a greater variety of crops. accordingly, the range of scientific experiments extended to cover kaoliang, beans, cotton and fruit trees, as well as soil improvement, water control, rational application of fertilizer, improved seed strains, rational close planting, plant protection, field management and improvement of farm implements. they evolved fodder cutters. threshers and other new implements, including a plough for deep working of the soil to hasten its maturing. some of these improved tools have been popularized in the province. per-hectare yield of tomatoes was 195 tons, corn and wheat on large tracts of high-yield fields 7.5 tons, and cotton on the experimental plots 2.25 tons.

the party branch secretary of the brigade, wang pao-ching, is a well-known peasant scientist. over the past 24 years he has led the peasants in carrying out scientific experiments, in the spirit of doing away with all fetishes and superstitions and daring to think and act. the party and the government in 1960 sent him to study at the northwest china agricultural college. he returned home after graduation to combine the theories he had learned and his rich experience in experiments. he is now a consultant research worker of the shensi branch of the chinese academy of agricultural sciences. wang hsing-hsing, a young commune member, began to take part in scientific experiments at the age of 16. he was sent to study in the same college the same year, and began experiments after his graduation with several other young people on cross-breeding wheat. the fine strains they bred and named fenghuo 1, 2, 7 are early-ripening, lodge-resistant and high-yielding.

with the help of the commune, the brigade set up an agricultural technical night school which has trained 130 peasant agro-technicians for the production teams. the commune in recent years selected five young commune members from this brigade to go to the northwest china agricultural college. the brigade has bought over one hundred scientific instruments, some of which are of high precision. it has a library of several thousand technical books.

TRANSFORMATION OF MOUNTAINOUS AREAS

East China Hilly Hsien Prospers

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Oct. 19, 1973)

the once poor and backward hilly county of chienteh in east china's chekiang province has become a prosperous area with a variety of industries and a cob-web of roads, after 24 years of persistent effort.

the county is criss-crossed by three rivers and hills and gullies. though abundant in mineral and water resources, it remained undeveloped under the reactionary kuomintang rule. only a few handicraft workshops survived at the time of liberation.

the first hydro-electric power station designed by chinese engineers and equipped with chinese-made machines was built on the hsinan river in the three years beginning 1957. its capacity equals the 1949 power generating capacity of shanghai and the three neighbouring provinces of kiangsu, anhwei and chekiang put together. the reservoir behind the power station frees the farmland in the lower reaches of the hsinan river from floods.

the county has built 769 small and medium-sized reservoirs and 36 small power stations in the past few years. most of the materials used were made locally. one small hydro-electric power station built by the hsinli people's commune generates 1.5 million kwh of electricity annually, enough for lighting and agricultural use. in addition, the power station's reservoir brings 200 hectares of farmland under irrigation.

the county boasts more than 900 electric pumping stations, which irrigate three times as much land as before the great proletarian cultural revolution began in 1966. seventy-two per cent of the cultivated land gives good yield even if there is drought or waterlogging. the county was struck by a serious drought last year, yet total grain output was 20 per cent above 1971, itself a good year, averaging 7.5 tons per hectare. the county had a good early rice harvest this year despite a long spell of cold rainy days.

as the collective economy grows, natural resources are tapped to a fuller extent. the county has two state forestry plantations and 290 smaller ones run by communes and brigades for the felling and growing of trees in a planned way. trees are planted every spring and winter. the foliage now covers 40,000 hectares. production of tea, tea oil, aleurite seed, crude varnish and chestnuts has expanded. the county produced 1,000 tons of tea this year, twice as much as in early post-liberation days.

many small workshops have sprung up since the county organized a general survey of its natural resources in 1958. they make bamboo goods and process grain, tea, oil and other products.

during the cultural revolution, the county launched a still bigger drive to develop the mountainous areas and build local industries. now there are 210 small enterprises run either by the county or by communes. these include coal pits, iron smelting plants, farm machinery factories, insecticide and chemical fertilizer plants, cement works, paper mills and ball bearing factories, producing more than one hundred kinds of products. the output value of the county-run factories in 1972 was at least 4 times that before the cultural revolution. production brigades also run small workshops processing grain, tea and other produce.

the county's roads total 330 kilometres as against only several dozen before liberation. bus routes lead to over 90 per cent of the communes. more than 2,000 kilometres of power transmission lines have been laid over the past few years to carry electricity to every people's commune. eighty per cent of the county's households use electricity.

HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION

More Roads in East China Mountainous Area

(NCNA-English Foochow, Oct. 20, 1973)

three mountain counties in western fukien province, one of the revolutionary bases founded by chairman mao in the 1930's, now have 1,150 kilometres of roads running to all of the 36 but one people's communes. yet on the eve of liberation, there were only 18 kilometres of roads in the 6,000 square kilometres covering ninghua, chingliu and minghsi counties.

the labouring people relied entirely on shoulder-pole for transport before liberation. a folk song describing their misery says: "we toil day in and day out with poles, our shoulders are bruised and our backs bent." they longed for roads to be laid.

the state gave funds for road construction in the mountain areas after liberation. the growing economy of the people's communes provided a material foundation for further expansion. most of the roads were built by the commune members who are self-reliant and have high enthusiasm for socialism.

party committee secretary tsao chi-pin of the chengkuan commune in ninghua county led the cadres and peasants in

making surveys and mapping out a road network. they blew up rocks and hacked out cliffs. in four winter-spring periods, they levelled a dozen hill-tops, built a hundred aqueducts and bridges, and constructed 90 kilometres of roads.

a giant cliff blocked the way as a road neared the commune's wukao brigade more than 600 metres above sea level. wu ying-sheng, deputy secretary of the brigade party branch, worked at the head of a detonation group in mid-air suspended by ropes. they chiseled three deep holes and blasted 3,000 cubic metres of rocks.

road expansion promoted the growth of local industry in the three counties. they are able to turn out a dozen major products, including generators, diesel engines, threshers, water turbines, welders, drills and transformers. they could only do repairs and make small farm tools in 1958. each county has a dozen industrial enterprises, producing cement, chemical fertilizer, coal, iron and electricity.

road construction has also promoted agriculture. total output of early rice by the three counties this year was ten to forty per cent above the 1972 figures. many brigades and teams topped 7.5 tons per hectare.

SPORTS

China's 1973 National Football Tournament Closes

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 19, 1973)

china's 1973 national football tournament closed recently. the first six winners of the tournament were peking, shanghai, liaoning, kwangtung, tientsin and hunan teams.

the first stage of the tournament was held last april in wuhan and three other venues. holders of the same placings were then regrouped for competition in the second stage wich took place in peking, tientsin, nanking, chengchow and kweiyang separately since last september. the tournament witnessed improved standards of the game of football in china.

National Tennis Invitational Tournament Held in Shanghai

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Oct. 20, 1973)

china's 1973 national tennis invitational tournament was recently held in shanghai.

attending the tournament were players from nine provinces and cities, including peking, shanghai, kwangtung and fukien. one-third of the competitors were new-comers, and the youngest was just 13 years old.

competing in men's and women's singles and doubles, the players learned from each other. new competitors learned modestly from the veterans, who warmly helped the young people. the tournament helped promote tennis in china.

OVERSEAS CHINESE

Some Members of Basketball Team of Chinese Compatriots and Students from Taiwan Province Residing in US Leave Hangchow for Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Oct. 20, 1973)

some members of the basketball team of chinese compatriots and students from taiwan province now residing or studying in the united states wound up their visit here and left for kwangchow by air this afternoon.

they were given a warm send-off at the airport by leading members of the chekiang provincial and the hangchow municipal branches of the all-china sports federation and local basketball players.

the visiting basketballers arrived here from shanghai by train on october 18, and in the evening, ma hsiang-kuang, a standing committee member of the chekiang provincial revolutionary committee, and other leading members of departments concerned, met and had a cordial conversation with them. the meeting was followed by a banquet given in their honour by the chekiang provincial branch of the all-china sports federation.

while in hangchow, they visited the hangchow silk brocade factory and flower gardens, and toured places of historical interest along the west lake. they also attended a performance given by the hangchow acrobatic troupe.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AFRICA

Secretary-General of Supreme Council for Sport in Africa Leaves China

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Oct. 19, 1973)

jean-claude ganga, secretary-general of the supreme council for sport in africa, and his party, wound up their friendly visit to china and left the country today.

they were seen off at the railway station by lu tung, a leading member of the kwangtung provincial physical culture and sports committee, liu ching-po, deputy secretary-general of the kwangtung branch of the all-china sports federation, and wang to, director, and wang wen-chung, deputy director, of the international department of the chinese physical culture and sports commission.

jean-claude ganga and his party arrived here from shanghai by plane on october 17. lu tung gave a banquet in their honour the following evening. present at the banquet were wang shou-tao, vice-chairman, and chao cho-yun, a standing committee member, of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee.

while in kwangchow, the guests visited the china's 1973 autumn export commodities fair and the site of the national institute of peasant movement which chairman mao sponsored in the early days of his revolutionary activities.

CHINA AND ARAB PEOPLES

Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Meets Diplomatic Envoys of Arab Countries and Head of Mission of Palestine Liberation Organization in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 20, 1973)

vice-foreign minister ho ying this morning met the diplomatic envoys and diplomatic officials of the embassies of the arab countries in china, and head of the mission of palestine liberation organization in peking.

they were abdo othman mohamed, ambassador to china of the yemen arab republic; jabr al-atrash, syrian ambassador to china;

alawi abdul-rahman assakaff, ambassador to china of the people's democratic republic of yemen; munier ibrahim hmoud, head of the mission of the palestine liberation organization in peking; aref m. ali karim, charge d'affaires ad interim of the iraqi embassy in china; qasim omar al-yagout, charge d'affaires ad interim of the kuwait embassy in china; mahieddin abed, charge d'affaires ad interim of the algerian embassy in china; almamy youssouf ly, charge d'affaires ad interim of the mauritanian embassy in china; geilani scek ali, counsellor of the somali embassy in china; ahmed m. omarabi, first secretary of the sudanese embassy in china; m. naguib, second secretary of the egyptian embassy in china; adib taieb, secretary of the moroccan embassy in china and a. alameddine, secretary of the lebanese embassy in china.

abdo othman mohamed, ambassador of the yemen arab republic to china, spoke at the meeting on behalf of diplomatic envoys to china from arab countries. he described how the people of egypt, syria, palestine and other arab countries had been putting up a heroic fight against israeli aggression and winning one victory after another. the arab people were determined to carry on the fight whatever the difficulties and cost, he declared. on instruction from their respective governments and with admiration, ambassador abdo othman mohamed stated, the arab diplomatic envoys here expressed gratitude to the chinese government and people for condemning israeli aggression and rendering support and assistance in various forms to the people of egypt, syria and palestine.

vice-minister ho ying paid tribute to the people of egypt, syria, palestine and other arab countries who, united as one and fearing no sacrifice, were dealing heavy blows at the israeli aggressors. he said that a just cause enjoys abundant support while an unjust cause finds little support. the just struggle waged by the people of arab countries and palestine for recovering their lost territory and restoring their national rights, ho ying said, was winning and would continue to win widespread sympathy and support from the people of the third world and those in all other parts of the globe. vice-minister ho ying reiterated the determination of the chinese government and people firmly to support the just struggle of the people of egypt, syria, palestine and other arab countries against israeli aggression.

also present on the occasion were tsao ke-chiang, director of the west asian and north african affairs department, and chu chuan-hsien, deputy director of the protocol department, of the chinese foreign ministry.

CHINA AND ARGENTINA

Argentine Ministers Receive Chinese Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 19, 1973)

argentine foreign minister alberto vignes received the chinese government delegation led by sun so-chang in buenos aires yesterday morning, according to a report from the argentine capital. the delegation has been in buenos aires to negotiate a sino-argentine trade agreement.

present on the occasion was leopoldo h. tettamanti, argentine deputy foreign minister in charge of international economic relations.

the delegation was received yesterday afternoon by minister of economy jose gelbard and his deputy orlando arnaldo as well as by vice-minister in charge of commerce miguel revestido and vice-minister in charge of foreign trade gabriel martinez respectively.

the hosts and guests had friendly conversations at these receptions. chinese ambassador cheng wei-chih and commercial counsellor sun hsi-fan were present.

Argentine President, Vice President Receive Chinese Special Envoy, Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 20, 1973)

argentine president juan domingo peron and vice-president maria estela martinez de peron received cheng wei-chih, chinese special envoy to the inauguration of the argentine president and vice-president, and his entourage at government house in buenos aires yesterday morning, according to a report from the argentine capital.

the argentine leaders also received all members of the chinese government delegation led by sun so-chang who are negotiating with the argentine government for a trade agreement between the two countries.

special envoy cheng wei-chih transmitted to president peron and vice-president martinez de peron the warm congratulations and regards of chairman mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people, acting chairman tung pi-wu, vice-chairman soong ching ling and premier chou en-lai. the argentine president and vice-president

expressed their profound thanks to the chinese leaders for their congratulations and regards, and requested special envoy cheng wei-chih to transmit their regards to the chinese leaders and their best wishes for good health and a long life to chairman mao.

president peron welcomed the chinese trade delegation to argentina and expressed the hope that the friendship between the argentine and chinese peoples would continue to grow with each passing day. president peron said that argentina, china and all other countries of the third world should unite in their struggle against common enemies.

argentine foreign minister alberto juan vignes, minister of economy jose gelbard and minister of social welfare jose lopez rega were present at the reception. the hosts and guests had cordial and friendly conversations.

CHINA AND BURUNDI

Burundi Trade Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 20, 1973)

the trade delegation from burundi arrived here by air this evening for a friendly visit after taking part in the autumn export commodities fair in kwangchow. the leader of the delegation is longin kanuma, minister of public works, transport and equipment, and the deputy leader is nduwayo leonard, director-general of foreign affairs and cooperation of the foreign ministry of burundi.

greeting the guests at the airport were minister of foreign trade li chiang, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries chen mu-hua, and chao yuan, hsueh na and mao hung-yuan, leading members of the departments concerned.

also present was nzambimana edouard, second secretary of the burundi embassy here.

when the guests left kwangchow for peking, they were seen off at the airport by vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee chen yu, and vice-minister of foreign trade chen shu-fu.

while in kwangchow, they were guests at a banquet given by chen yu, and were met by vice-minister of foreign trade chen shu-fu. the burundi guests also visited industrial and agricultural sites and toured places of historical interest.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Jen-min Jih-pao Article: "The Lon Nol Clique Should Be Expelled from UN"

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 21, 1973)

the people's daily today carries an article by its commentator entitled "the lon nol clique should be expelled from u.n.". the article reads:

on october 17, 1973, the plenary meeting of the u.n. general assembly adopted by a majority vote a resolution deciding to include in the agenda of the current session the question of the "restoration of the lawful rights of the royal government of national union of cambodia in the united nations". this is a victory of the cambodian people in the struggle to restore their legitimate rights in the united nations.

the royal government of national union of cambodia is the sole legal government of cambodia and is entitled to enjoy its legitimate rights in the united nations. in march, 1970, the lon nol clique launched a reactionary coup d'etat and illegally usurped cambodia's seat in the world organization. samdech norodom sihanouk, in the name of the head of state, has called upon the cambodian people to rise up and fight against the lon nol traitorous clique. the cambodian people, rallying around the royal government of national union and giving full play to patriotism and revolutionary heroism, have for more than three years fought valiantly and stubbornly against the enemy and an excellent situation has emerged from the fighting. the cambodian people's national liberation armed forces have rapidly grown in strength in the course of the fighting. the royal government of national union now controls over more than 90 per cent of the territory of the country and enjoys the warm support of the cambodian people. in the liberated areas embracing over 80 per cent of the country's population, administrative organs have been set up at all levels through democratic elections and have been effectively exercising the power of government. all this has been achieved under the leadership of the royal government of national union of cambodia.

the royal government of national union of cambodia under the leadership of samdech norodom sihanouk consistently follows the policy of independence, peace, neutrality and non-alignment, supports the people's revolutionary struggles of all countries, making positive contributions to the cause of the world's people against imperialism, and thus has won wide-spread international support and praise. it has been recognized by nearly fifty countries. not long ago, the delegation of the royal government of cambodia led by samdech sihanouk achieved tremendous successes at the fourth conference of the heads of state and government of non-aligned countries. immediate admission of the royal government of national union of cambodia as the sole legal government of cambodia was demanded by the fourth conference of the heads of state and government of non-aligned countries attended by more than 70 countries. facts clearly show that the royal government of national union of cambodia enjoys increasingly high international prestige. it is indeed sheer nonsense for the lon nol clique to call the royal government of national union a "government in exile". it is entirely illegal for the lon nol traitorous clique to occupy cambodia's seat in the united nations. this handful of traitors who wrecks the country and ruin the people are wholly backed by foreign forces. they are not only betrayers of the cause of national independence of cambodia, but also saboteurs of cambodia's policy of independence, peace, neutrality and non-alignment. they represent no one but themselves. the lon nol clique asserted that they held control of most of the country. this is an out and out lie. it is known throughout the world that the lon nol clique spurned by the cambodian people has retreated to and entrenched itself in a few isolated cities such as phnompenh. it has been driven to the wall and its days are numbered. it is only owing to u.s. support that it can prolong its precarious existence and wage a desperate death-bed struggle. to allow such a traitorous clique to continue to occupy the u.n. seat is nothing but an insult to the cambodian people, and a mockery of the united nations.

the restoration of the legitimate rights of the royal government of national union of cambodia in the united nations is entirely justifiable. in order to uphold international justice and defend the principles of the u.n. charter, the present absurb situation in which the lon nol clique has usurped a seat in the united nations should be brought to an end, the legitimate rights of the royal government of national union of cambodia in the united nations should be restored immediately and the representatives of the lon nol clique should be expelled from the united nations and all its affiliated organs. this is not only the cambodian people's will and demand, but also the common desire of all countries and peoples which uphold justice.

CHINA AND CAMEROON

Chinese Table Tennis Team Leaves Cameroon for Dahomey

(NCNA-English Yaounde, Oct. 17, 1973)

china's szechwan provincial table tennis team left here for a friendly visit to dahomey on the morning of october 15 after concluding its visit to cameroon.

the chinese team was seen off at the airport by cameroonian minister of youth and sports felix tonye, other officials and table tennis players. chinese ambassador to cameroon chao hsing-chih and korean ambassador to cameroon li ja gyong were present on the occasion.

the chinese table tennis team had a last friendly match with cameroonian players on the evening of october 13. among the over 1,000 spectators were sadou daoudou, minister of state in charge of the armed forces, and felix tonye, minister of youth and sports.

during its stay in cameroon, the chinese team had three friendly matches with the cameroonian players to the warm welcome of the spectators.

minister tonye received the chinese players on two occasions on the mornings of october 13 and 14, and presented them with a pennant of the cameroonian table tennis team and with examples of national handicrafts.

chinese ambassador chao hsing-chih gave a reception for the szechwan provincial table tennis team on the evening of october 14.

CHINA AND CANADA

Canadian Prime Minister Returns to Ottawa from China Visit

(NCNA-English Ottawa, Oct. 19, 1973)

canadian prime minister pierre elliott trudeau and mrs. margaret trudeau arrived here this morning after concluding an official visit to china.

among those welcoming them at the airport was mitchell sharp, canadian secretary of state for external affairs.

wang chu-liang, charge d'affaires ad interim, and other officials of the chinese embassy, were also present.

Canadian Prime Minister Trudeau Speaks on China Tour in House of Commons

(NCNA-English Ottawa, Oct. 19, 1973)

canadian prime minister pierre elliott trudeau spoke on his recent china tour in the canadian house of commons here today.

prime minister trudeau pointed out that his recent visit to china had exceeded his original expectations. he said: "the high degree of interest of the chinese government in canada and the willingness of that government to work towards the maintenance and strengthening of friendly relations with canada was made evident by the amount of time they, the chinese leaders, were willing to devote to me and to my party. chairman mao tsetung extended to me the courtesy of a long conversation. premier chou en-lai met with me for many hours of formal discussions over the course of several days and chatted with me at even greater length in informal circumstances on a number of occasions." he stressed: "what i found most heartening, however, in my discussions with the chinese leaders, was their understanding of, and sympathy for, canada's foreign policy."

prime minister trudeau gave an account of a trade agreement between the canadian and chinese governments he had signed with premier chou en-lai, and of the other fruits of the talks between the two sides. he added: "my visit to china leaves me without any doubt of the wisdom of the decision of the canadian government to reverse the long-standing policy of ignoring the people's republic of china. because that immense country of talented and industrious people will have an increasing impact on world affairs, and because

a strengthening and enriching of the bilateral relationship between canada and china can be beneficial to canadians, that decision was right and will increasingly prove to be right." he said: "i wish to say that i was heartened again and again by the genuine friendship extended toward canada and canadians by the leaders and the people of modern china."

Friendly Canadian Personage Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 20, 1973)

friendly canadian personage chester alvin ronning and his party wound up their friendly visit to china and left here for home by air today.

among the well-wishers at the airport was li en-chiu, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

during their stay in china, the canadian guests visited factories, people's communes, schools, neighbourhood revolutionary committees and toured places of historical interest in kwangchow, kweilin, chengtu, chungching, wuhan, tangshan, huhehot, paotou, tatung and peking.

CHINA AND EGYPT

Message of Thanks from President Sadat to Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 19, 1973)

mohammad anwar el sadat, president of egypt, sent a message of thanks on october 18, to premier chou en-lai, expressing heartfelt thanks for the firm stand taken by the chinese government and the chinese people in support of the arab people in their battle against aggression. following is the text of the message:

his excellency mr. chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china

peking

it is with immense gratitude that i have received your message condemning the treacherous and brazen aggression launched by israel against egypt and syria resulting in the outbreak of current hostilities in the middle east. the egyptian and syrian armies are fighting a fierce battle against the israeli aggressors to defend the arab honour and dignity, to regain the usurped arab land and to ensure the legitimate rights of the palestinian people. we are confident that both the friendly peoples and the justice- and peace-loving peoples will stand solidly by us in our just struggle against imperialism and zionism and that the arab peoples having faith in their right to a free and dignified existence will carry on unflinchingly their struggle until complete victory is achieved. we are deeply appreciative of the friendly chinese people's firm stand in support of the arab peoples in their battle of destiny to restore the usurped arab rights. it is a source of great gratification to me to convey to you and to the government and people of china our heartfelt thanks for your noble sentiments as well as for paying tribute to the supreme fighting spirit pervading the arab armies which are dealing deadly blows upon the usurpers. with sentiments of my highest fraternal esteem and consideration.

mohammad anwar el sadat
cairo 18

CHINA AND FRANCE

French Measuring and Scientific Instruments Exhibition Closes in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 19, 1973)

the french measuring and scientific instruments exhibition closed here today.

nearly 20,000 people and scientific and technical workers in peking have visited the exhibition since it opened on october 9. scientific and technical workers of china and france have held discussions on more than 50 technological items.

during their stay in peking, the friends of the french exhibition group visited industrial, agricultural, educational and medical sites, and toured places of historical interest. they also attended the modern revolutionary dance dramas "song of yimeng" and "children of the grassland".

CHINA AND IRAN

Iranian Princess Ashraf Pahlavi Fetes Chiao Kuan-hua

(NCNA-English United Nations, Oct. 19, 1973)

chiao kuan-hua, chairman of the chinese delegation to the 28th session of the u.n. general assembly and vice-minister of foreign affairs, attended a luncheon today given by her imperial highness princess ashraf pahlavi, chairman of the iranian delegation to the current general assembly session, in honour of the chinese delegation.

huang hua, vice-chairman, chuang yen, wang jun-sheng and lin ching, representatives, and chi tsung-hua and chang han-chih, alternate representatives, of the chinese delegation, attended the luncheon.

also present at the luncheon on the iranian side were fereydoun hoveyda, permanent representative of iran to the united nations, and manouchehr fartash, representative, and mehdi ehsasi, alternate representative, of the iranian delegation.

the luncheon proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND JAPAN

NPC Vice Chairman Kuo Mo-jo Meets and Fetes Diet Member of Japanese Socialist Party and His Wife

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 19, 1973)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and honorary president of the china-japan friendship association, and his wife yu li-chun, this evening met and feted haruo okada, diet member of the japanese socialist party, and his wife, and the japanese worker-activists' delegation from minamisorachi region in hokkaido with haruo okada as its adviser and terumitsu onuma as its leader.

present on both occasions were secretary-general of the delegation isao kitagawa, and its members kazuo sirata, kenzo kudo, masahiro azumaoka and isao morimoto.

also present were sun ping-hua, secretary-general of the china-japan friendship association, and leading members of other organizations concerned.

Delegation of Chinese People's Insurance Company Leaves Peking for Japan

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 20, 1973)

a 6-member delegation of the people's insurance company of china led by keng tao-ming, general manager of the company, left here by air this morning for a friendly visit to japan at the invitation of the japan association for the promotion of international trade and the marine and fire insurance association of japan, incorporated.

it was seen off at the airport by chiang tung-ping, vice-minister of finance, fang kao, vice-president of the people's bank of china, li yung-ting, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, and leading members of departments concerned.

present were counsellor yoshitoshi munakata and second secretary tsuyoshi kawashima of the japanese embassy in peking; and japanese friends of the peking liaison office of the japan-china memorandum trade office of japan and the japan association for the promotion of international trade, including yoshizo yasuda, isao okubo, iwao takamuki, toshik fukutomi and koichi yamamoto.

CHINA AND KOREA

Chinese Scientific and Technical Cooperation Delegation Arrives in Pyongyang

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Oct. 19, 1973)

the chinese scientific and technical cooperation delegation arrived here by train this afternoon to attend the 14th session of the china-korea committee for scientific and technical cooperation. the delegation is headed by sun hsiao-fong, chairman of the chinese section of the committee and vice-minister of fuel and chemical industries.

among those present at the railway station to welcome the chinese delegation were: won dong gu, chairman of the korean section of the committee and director of the general bureau of the korean ministry of chemical industry and li yong chang, minister of external economic affairs.

li yun-chuan, chinese ambassador; and chen hsing-nung, member of the delegation and economic counsellor of the chinese embassy were also present.

won dong gu gave a banquet in honour of the delegation this evening.

Pyongyang Newsmen Warmly Welcome Chinese Jen-min Jih-pao Delegation

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Oct. 20, 1973)

the visiting chinese "people's daily" delegation led by lu ying was warmly welcomed today at a mass meeting of pyongyang newsmen.

among those present at the meeting were yang hyong sop, alternate member of the political committee and secretary of the central committee of the workers' party of korea; chong jun gi, vice-premier of the administration council; li yong ik, responsible editor-in-chief of "rodong sinmun"; kim si hak, chairman of the korean central broadcasting committee; kim song gol, director of the korean central news agency; tong jae hyon, director of the publishing house of the workers' party of korea; kim gi nam, responsible editor-in-chief of "kunroja"; chae jun byong, responsible editor-in-chief of "minju choson"; and cha un gol and om jae on, deputy editors-in-chief of "rodong sinmun".

chinese ambassador to korea li yun-chuan was also present.

li yong ik and lu ying spoke at the meeting.

in his speech li yong ik extended warm welcome to the "people's daily" delegation. he stressed that the militant friendship between the korean and chinese people is the most precious, unbreakable friendship full of vitality, which can withstand any severe test.

he said that the tenth national congress of the communist party of china which took place recently is a powerful demonstration of the might of the entire party, army and people of china firmly rallying around the party central committee led by the chinese people's great leader comrade mao tsetung. the tenth national congress has smashed the lin piao anti-party clique and further consolidated and developed the communist party of china, the organizer and leader of the chinese people in all their victories.

he pointed out that of late, the u.s.-pak clique has been plotting the simultaneous entry into the united nations by "two koreas" in an attempt to freeze and perpetuate the split of korea. the scheme of the u.s.-pak clique is doomed to failure, he stressed.

in his speech, lu ying thanked the korean comrades-in-arms for their kind hospitality and warm welcome. he went on: in active response to the call of the seventh plenary session of the fifth central committee of the workers' party of korea, the korean people are marching forward energetically from the victory they have won, carrying on the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions and striving to fulfil ahead of schedule

the grand six-year-plan and to further consolidate and develop the socialist system. he whole-heartedly wished the korean people, under the leadership of their great leader president kim il sung, new and greater successes in socialist revolution and socialist construction in the days to come.

he noted that the five-point programme for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland put forth by president kim il sung has once again pointed out the correct path for the reunification of the country.

he said: the chinese people have always supported the korean people's just struggle for independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland, and held that the united states should withdraw its aggressor troops from south korea and the "u.n. commission for the unification and rehabilitation of korea" should be dissolved, so that the korean people can reunify their fatherland independently without any foreign interference.

he said: "with the development of our revolution and the march of time, the great friendship between our two parties, two countries and two peoples will bear more gorgeous flowers and richer fruits."

their speeches were punctuated by warm applause.

silk banners were exchanged between "rodong sinmun" and the "people's daily" delegation.

CHINA AND PERU

Peruvian Vice Minister of Fisheries Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 20, 1973)

peruvian vice-minister of fisheries pedro mazure lopez and his wife arrived here by air this evening on a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the ministry of foreign trade of the people's republic of china.

they were greeted at the airport by chinese vice-minister of foreign trade chou hua-min and cheng to-pin, a departmental director under the ministry.

also present was juan alayza, counsellor of the peruvian embassy here.

the guests arrived in kwangchow yesterday, and visited china's 1973 autumn export commodities fair there this morning.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian Army Medical Delegation Leaves Hangchow for Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Oct. 19, 1973)

the romanian army medical delegation left here for kwangchow today.

the distinguished romanian guests arrived here yesterday, and were honoured at a banquet in the evening given by chung hsien-wen, deputy commander of the chekiang provincial command of the chinese people's liberation army.

while in hangchow, they made a boat excursion on the west lake and toured places of historical interest, and visited the hangchow silk tapestry factory and the chekiang art and craft exhibition.

CHINA AND SUDAN

Sudanese National Men's Basketball Team Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 19, 1973)

a sudanese national men's basketball team led by ahmed ali osman and hamid ibraheem atabani arrived here by air yesterday at the invitation of the chinese basketball association.

the team was greeted at the airport by chao hsi-wu, a leading member of the host association, and chinese basketball coaches and players.

present were ahmed m. omarabi, charge d'affaires a.i., and col. ali ali salih, military attache, of the sudanese embassy in peking.

Chinese Basketball Association Entertains Sudanese National Men's Basketball Team

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 19, 1973)

the chinese basketball association gave a reception here this evening to welcome the sudanese national men's basketball team led by ahmed ali osman, vice-director of the sports department of the ministry of culture and information, and hamid atabani, vice-chairman of the all sudan basketball association.

ahmed m. omarabi, first secretary of the sudanese embassy here, attended the reception.

present were leading members of chinese organizations concerned li ching-chuan, chao hsi-wu, chang ming-tseng, chang hsi and chou cheng, as well as chinese basketball coaches and players.

on behalf of the basketball associations of both countries, chao hsi-wu and hamid atabani spoke at the reception which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. they hoped that the friendly relations between china and the sudan would be developed, and sports exchanges between the two countries would be expanded. the sudanese friends presented souvenirs to the chinese friends at the reception.

Sudanese National Men's Basketball Team Plays First Friendly Match in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 20, 1973)

the sudanese national men's basketball team played its first friendly match in the peking capital indoor stadium this evening with the chinese national team. the host team won the match 82:67.

watching the match were li ching-chuan, a leading member of the chinese physical culture and sports commission, and leading members of the chinese basketball association and other departments concerned, including chang hsi-jang, wang pu-ching and chang ming-tseng. prior to the match, li ching-chuan and others met and had a friendly conversation with leaders of the guest team ahmed ali osman and hamid ibraheem atabani.

col. ali ali salih, military attache of the sudanese embassy in china, also watched the match.

the basketball players of china and the sudan have had friendly contacts, and the chinese men's basketball team visited the sudan on its match tour in july last year. when the players of the two countries entered the arena, the sudanese friends were greeted with warm applauses by more than 18,000 spectators.

in the third minute of play, the chinese team had secured a seven-point lead (10:3) by cutting in through the visitors' defence with fast-breaks to score at close range. while tightening up their defence, the youthful sudanese players countered vigorously with rapid attacks and steadily reduced their arrears to one mere point (9:10). though the chinese team never relinquished its lead, the visitors managed to keep the gap within three or four points and the first half ended 37:33 in favour of the hosts.

the second half began with both sides speeding up their offensives with the aid of a close-knit defence. the sudanese players sank many shots and at one moment were trailing only two points behind (41:43). the keen competition drew rounds of hearty approval from the spectators.

then the chinese team strengthened their control over backboard rebounds and followed it up with lightning counter-hits. by switching the spearhead of their offensives rapidly on the outer perimeter, the chinese players succeeded in throwing the visitors off guard to shoot at medium range.

at the end of the match, players of the two countries shook hands cordially and posed together for photographers.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Tanzanian Minister of Health Gives Reciprocal Banquet

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 19, 1973)

leader of the tanzanian health delegation and minister of health a.h. mwinyi hosted a reciprocal banquet here this evening.

among the guests were chinese minister liu hsiang-ping and vice-minister huang shu-tse of public health, and leading members of other departments concerned huang chia-szu, ouyang ching, li heng, chen chih-ming, hsueh kung-cho, chen hai-feng, wang kang-chiu, chiang ping and li chia-hui.

present were members of the delegation and diplomatic officials of the tanzanian embassy here.

in their toasts at the banquet, a.h. mwinyi and liu hsiang-ping expressed the conviction that the current visit to china of the delegation would help promote the friendship between the people of china and tanzania as well as the relations of friendly cooperation between health and medical workers of the two countries.

the banquet proceeded in a warm expressions of friendship.

CHINA AND UN

UNDP Administrator Concludes China Visit

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Oct. 20, 1973)

rudolph a. peterson, administrator of the united nations development programme (u.n.d.p.), mrs. peterson, rajendra comaraswamy, assistant administrator and director of the bureau of asia and far east, john olver, assistant administrator, and mrs. olver wound up their friendly visit to china and left here by train today.

seeing them off at the railway station were chao cho-yun, a standing committee member of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, and tu min, director of the provincial public health bureau.

pu ming, a department director of the ministry of economic relations with foreign countries, and li chieh, deputy director of the kwangtung provincial public health bureau, accompanied the guests to shumchun.

the u.n.d.p. administrator and his party flew in here from shanghai on october 18 and were honoured at a banquet given by chao cho-yun. the guests visited the huatung people's commune in huahsien county and china's export commodities fair and saw a theatrical performance.

CHINA AND US

Interment of Ashes of Edgar Snow, Friend of Chinese People and Well-known American Author at Peking Ceremony

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 19, 1973)

a ceremony of the interment of the ashes of mr. edgar snow, a friend of the chinese people and well-known american author, was held in peking today.

mr. edgar snow's ashes were interred by the side of the scenic weiming lake on the campus of peking university. all around the tomb, pines and cypresses grow in lush green. the white marble monument is inscribed with the following words in chinese and english: "in memory of edgar snow, an american friend of the chinese people". laid in front of the tomb was a wreath presented by the chinese people's great teacher chairman mao with the inscription: "to mr. edgar snow". wreaths were also presented by soong ching ling, vice-chairman of the people's republic of china; chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; chou en-lai, premier of the state council; chiang ching, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, and by departments concerned and friends of the late mr. edgar snow. wreaths presented by edgar snow's wife, children and relatives were also placed in front of the tomb.

attending the ceremony were chinese leaders and leading members of departments concerned chou en-lai, li fu-chun, kuo mo-jo, teng ying-chao, liao cheng-chih, kang ke-ching, liu hsiang-ping and ting kuo-yu, and representatives of the teachers and students of peking university.

present were lois snow, widow of late mr. edgar snow, and their daughter sian snow; mrs. snow's younger sister kashin wheeler; and mr. snow's friends mary heathcote, painter douglas gorsline and mrs. marie gorsline.

vice-chairman soong ching ling's secretary chang chueh attended the interment ceremony on her behalf and conveyed her cordial regards to mrs. snow and her daughter.

mr. edgar snow first came to china in 1928. during his stay in peking from 1933 to 1938, he taught in yenching university and lived for two years on its campus which is now the site of peking university. back in peking after his visit to china's revolutionary base in northern shensi in 1936, he wrote the book "red star over china" in which he introduced to the american people and the people of the rest of the world the chinese revolutionary struggle and the 12,500-kilometre long march of the chinese workers' and peasants' red army conducted under the leadership

of chairman mao. after new china was established in 1949, mr. snow visited china on three occasions in 1960, 1964 and 1970, and wrote many reports on the chinese people's socialist revolution and socialist construction. while in peking in 1970, mr. and mrs. snow made a special visit to peking university and toured weiming lake once again. later, when he was seriously ill, mr. snow still cherished the memory of the chinese people and left words behind, saying that he loved new china and that he wished to have part of him to stay in china after his death. in compliance with mr. snow's wishes, mrs. snow brought part of his ashes to china.

the interment ceremony was presided over by madame teng ying-chao. comrade liao cheng-chih and mrs. snow spoke at the ceremony.

comrade liao cheng-chih said in his speech that, at the expressed wish of mr. snow, mrs. snow and the bereaved family had brought his ashes to china for interment. "this is a manifestation of confidence in and friendship for the chinese people, which we highly value and by which we are deeply moved," he said.

"edgar snow was an old friend of the chinese people," he went on, "for several decades, both in the years of hardship during the chinese revolution and in the years after the founding of new china, he consistently exerted unremitting efforts and made important contributions in promoting mutual understanding and friendship between the chinese and american peoples. his life bore testimony to the true friendship between the chinese and american peoples."

comrade liao cheng-chih stated: "a year and more has elapsed since the death of edgar snow. during this period sino-u.s. relations have been improved to some extent, and friendly contacts between the peoples of china and the united states have been increasing daily. we are convinced that this friendship between our two peoples, for which mr. snow worked all his life, will grow continuously.

"the memory of our dear friend edgar snow will live forever in the hearts of the chinese people," he concluded.

mrs. lois snow said: "i speak for many people -- for my children, christopher and sian, for my husband's family, for my own family, for friends everywhere, and for myself with the deep feelings of a wife -- when i thank the peoples of china and the leaders of the peoples of china for this honor bestowed on my husband and for this profound manifestation of international friendship that binds all of us."

mrs. snow said: "in words he left behind my husband expressed his love of china and his wish that part of him remain here after death as it always did during life. we are placing that part of him now in the ancient soil of new china, among the new people of china, where respect for mankind has achieved new heights and where hope for the world shines out with new light.

"it is in a sense a true 'journey to the beginning'. here we commemorate an american, who as he said, had known good men in many lands, back once again in the country where he saw from the beginning a revolution that not only has freed the chinese people but continues as a beacon of hope for future generations throughout the world. in peking university, where he once taught the young, he now lies at rest, where other youths are benefiting from the sacrifices and struggles of past students. may those here at present and in the future -- youths from many lands -- use this garden as he would want it used -- for rest, for play, for study, for work, in that same spirit that brought about the liberation of the country he loved," mrs. snow stated.

also present were:

foreign friends in peking including frank and ruth coe, sol and pat adler, rewi alley, hans muller, nakamura, bertha sneck, julian schuman, sidney shapiro, erwin engst, joan hinton, eleanor chaidin, israel epstein, elsie cholmeley, norman shulman, robert winter, roger howard and mrs. howard, talitha gerlach, jose venturelli and mrs. venturelli, paul t.k. lin and mrs. lin, lucille stewart, tana sayers and joan wang shih; and

leading members and staff members of chinese departments concerned, including tung hsiao-peng, yu li-chun, hsieh ching-yi, wang lien-lung, huang hsin-pai, chou pei-yuan, feng yu-lan, chou yi-liang, chu mu-chih, lin chiao-chih, chuang tse-tung, wang hai-jung, tang wen-sheng, kung pu-sheng, hsu erh-wei, chou chiu-yeh, ting hsueh-sung, chen han-po, ma hai-teh, su fei, hou chun-huai, ching pu-chun, yao wei, huang kuo-chun, chang yi-fang, li chung-ping, shih cheng-hsin and wang sung-nien.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Mutual Supply of Goods and Payments Agreement for 1974 and Other Documents between Chinese and Vietnamese Governments Signed in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 19, 1973)

a mutual supply of goods and payments agreement for 1974 between the governments of the people's republic of china and the democratic republic of viet nam, a protocol on china supplying viet nam with general goods in 1974 and a protocol on china providing viet nam with aid in the form of complete projects were signed here this afternoon.

li chiang, chinese minister of foreign trade, and nguyen chanh, d.r.v.n. vice-minister of foreign trade, signed the mutual supply of goods and payments agreement and the protocol on china supplying viet nam with general goods on behalf of their respective governments.

the protocol on china providing viet nam with aid in the form of complete projects were signed by han tsung-cheng, chinese vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, and nguyen chanh, d.r.v.n. vice-minister of foreign trade.

vice-premier li hsien-nien was present at the signing ceremony. prior to the ceremony, he met and had a friendly and cordial conversation with vice-minister nguyen chanh and his party.

also attending the signing ceremony were ngo thuyen, d.r.v.n. ambassador to china; cao duc minh, second secretary of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam in peking; han nien-lung, chinese vice-minister of foreign affairs, and other leading members of departments concerned.

CHINA AND YEMEN (PDRY)

Chairman Robaya of PDRY Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Aden, Oct. 18, 1973)

salem robaya ali, presidential council chairman of the people's democratic republic of yemen, received on october 17 at the presidency, chinese ambassador tsui chien, and had a cordial and friendly talk with him.

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REVOLUTION IN EDUCATION

Seriously Sum Up Experience and Adhere to Running the School With Open Doors

by

the investigation unit of the T'aichou Municipal Revolutionary Committee, Kiangsu Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 15, 1973)

Taking the basic line of the Party for its guideline, the Party branch of the T'aichou Municipal No. 1 Middle School in Kiangsu Province has deeply criticized the revisionist line in education of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao type, seriously summed up experience in running the school with open doors, and by adhering to the road of the "May 7 Directive," set in motion the in-depth development of the revolution in education.

Investigate, Study and Clearly Recognize the Main Trend

Since 1968, the T'aichou Municipal No. 1 Middle School had in succession organized the teachers and students to go among the workers, peasants and soldiers to compile new teaching materials. By conducting teaching in conjunction with the realities of the three great revolutionary movements, it had initially changed the past condition of "three separations" in the school. In the process of running school with open doors, some branches of learning attached importance to the role of society as classroom but did not pay enough attention to the improvement of classroom teaching within the school. Due to inadequate planning the various branches of learning came into conflict with each other. Some difficulties were experienced in the fields of engaging worker and peasant lecturers and establishing actual link-ups with units. Faced with these problems, some comrades began to have doubts about running school with open doors and they were worried that the quality of education might be lowered.

Has the running of school with open doors improved or lowered the quality of education? Without clearing up this problem, it would be impossible to adhere to the correct orientation of running school with open doors, and there is even the danger of taking the reverse direction. The Party branch organized everybody to study Chairman Mao's "On Practice" and other brilliant works as well as the educational policies of the Party and to recall the lesson of "three separations" advocated by the school in the past. They criticized the publicity of idealist transcendentalism by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao type, criticized the revisionist line in education and distinguished between the two different kinds of outlook on educational quality of the two classes. They also organized part of the teachers to make an investigation of the conditions of the more than 300 graduates and students of the school who had already stepped into the forefront of the three great revolutionary movements.

After the school is run with open doors, more than 300 graduates have generally given a better account of themselves politically. Many have joined the Communist Youth League and some have been admitted into the Chinese Communist Party. Because they had generally grasped the cultural and scientific knowledge which they should grasp while studying in middle school and had acquired certain elementary knowledge in the practice of the three great revolutionary movements, the overwhelming majority of them have played a proper role at their posts, and are highly regarded by their units. The 73 graduates assigned to the coalfields of southern Kiangsu arrived at a time just the mine was in the early stage of development and conditions there were extremely difficult. However, because they had already received a certain amount of steeling at the school, they were all able to adjust themselves to the new environment. The masses of workers and peasants reflected: These students are full of vigor and vitality politically. They are full of drive and have a good cultural foundation. They will be very useful."

Most of the students at the school are able to read consciously the works of Marx and Lenin as well as the writings of Chairman Mao. The higher classes have universally set up study groups outside the school. Student Li Hua, of the second-year class (No. 3) in the senior-middle section has in slightly over a year studied more than 20 chapters of works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, and written more than 11,000 words of notes on ideas obtained. They examined both in theory and practice the quality of mathematics teaching in the first-year class (No. 8) of the senior-middle section and were given a written test on basic knowledge, basic operation and the composite utilization of knowledge already acquired to solve problems. The great majority of them scored excellent results and only a small number of them failed. They required the students to carry out survey on a ditch with a level and a board, and the overwhelming majority of them were able to set up and use the instruments correctly to compute the altitude and make out plane drawings. Only two were inexperienced with the use of the instruments. The physique and health of the students are generally fine. The number of people suffering from myopia among the high school graduates last year dropped from the 50.5 percent figure in 1965 to only 8 percent.

Everybody unanimously agrees that since the school is run with open doors, the students have been able to obtain all-round development morally,

intellectually and physically, and the quality of teaching has not declined but improved. Running the school with open doors has scored enormous success, and this is something which basically could never be compared with the time when the "three separations" school was run behind closed doors. This is the essential aspect and the main trend, and to overlook or to slight this point will deviate from the general orientation.

Sum Up Experience and Strengthen Confidence

On the basis of investigation and study, the Party branch of the No. 1 Middle School has again guided the teachers and students to clarify from the plane of integrating theory with practice that running the school with open doors is the indispensable road to destroy the old educational system, get rid of "three separations," and train successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat.

1. Running the school with open doors has enabled the school to communicate with society and to integrate school education with social education. Lenin said: "If study, teaching and training were only restricted to the school and separated from seething actual life, we would have no confidence in this form of education."

For the sake of transforming the phenomenon of separating teaching from practice, they regularly invited old workers, old poor peasants and old cadres to make reports to contrast the suffering of the past with today's happiness, and talk about revolutionary traditions so as to educate the students that although they were in the classroom, they could still bear in mind the grand design of communism. The teachers and students were organized to carry out social investigation, and to brave the storm and face the world while participating in actual class struggle and the two-line struggle. In conjunction with the activity to learn farming, the first-year classes in the senior-middle section led the students to the Changchia production brigade of the T'aihsi commune which used to be the farmstead of a big landlord before the liberation to conduct investigations, and enabled everybody to raise their understanding of the protractedness and complexity of the struggle between the two classes and the two roads in the countryside. They also used the materials obtained from the investigations to criticize vigorously the theory of the dying out of class struggle peddled by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao type.

In the first-year class (No. 2) in the senior-middle section, there happened to be the daughter of an old Red Army fighter. Formerly she used to think that as she was of good origin and had lived in a "red safety vault," she need not set a strict demand on herself. After taking part in the investigation, she realized that the idea of "being born red" was wrong, and it was a manifestation of the theory of the dying out of the class struggle and idealist transcendentalism. Therefore, in association with her thinking, she consciously studied the works of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, and there was a marked improvement in her.

2. Running the school with open doors has implemented the principle of combining theory with practice. Chairman Mao said, "Often, correct knowledge can be arrived at only after many repetitions of the process leading from matter to consciousness and then back to matter, that is, leading from practice

to knowledge and then back to practice." Running the school with open doors is consistent with the law of human knowledge, and combining theory with practice has enabled the students to learn more complete knowledge. When teaching the second-year class in the junior-middle section a course of physics on "electric motor," the teacher dismantled the parts of an electric motor produced by the school factory to explain the construction of an electric motor to the students. In the laboratory, he demonstrated the working principle of the electric motor. In the factory, they studied the process of electric motor construction. Finally, the important questions brought forth by the students in work were centralized and on-the-spot teaching was organized. By integrating classroom in school with classroom in society to carry out teaching in this way, the result was very good, and the overwhelming majority of the students not only understood the vital construction and working principle of the electric motor, but they also learned to read inscriptions and to connect lines. Some of them also mastered the preliminary technique of selecting silicon steel plates and inserting stator windings, as well as checking circuit plan with books and inspecting and eliminating mistakes in line connections and obstructions in single-phase movements.

3. Running the school with open doors has stimulated the teachers to receive re-education politically and provided them with the opportunity to study over again vocationally. There is an old teacher of mathematics, who in the past, was accustomed to the habit of teaching behind close doors. After the school was run with open doors, he felt that he was unable to adapt himself to the practice. Later, he realized that in order to change inadaptability to adaptability, the most important thing for him to do was to change his own thought and feeling and transform his world outlook. He went to factories and rural areas to teach, and by paying attention to learning from the workers and the poor and lower-middle peasants, he gradually summed up a new method of teaching suited to running school with open doors. In the course of running school with open doors and coming into contact with the workers and peasants, the majority of the teachers of this school have improved in varying degrees both politically and ideologically. A number of activists of the revolution in education have come to the fore and three of them have gloriously joined the Chinese Communist Party.

Solve Contradictions and Keep on Advancing

The Party branch of the T'aichou Municipal No. 1 Middle School is of the opinion that: Running school with open doors is a newborn thing of the revolution in proletarian education. The appearance of this or that problem or contradiction in the course of advance is nothing unusual. It is necessary to gradually develop and perfect the process. Because of this, they should not bypass contradictions, but should encourage the teachers not to be afraid to practice and to seriously sum up their experience.

The leading members of the Party branch regularly go deep among the teachers to discover and support promptly new attempts and innovations made by the teachers in running school with open doors. Regarding some controversial problems, the Party branch does not lightly arrive at a conclusion, but gradually organizes everybody in an emphatic and systematic manner to carry out experiments.

By means of experiments, they have gathered some experience in the direction of integrating classroom teaching with the practice of the three great revolutionary movements.

1. It is necessary to clearly define the nature of the aim of integrated practical teaching. To affirm the content of integrated practical teaching in accordance with the aim of teaching, emphasis should be placed on guiding the students to analyze and solve problems with reference to reality, consolidating and deepening their comprehension of basic knowledge, and enabling them to master basic knowledge and not merely to solve just one or two actual problems.

2. Strengthen the nature of planning of integrated practical teaching. Teaching plans should be laid down for various courses at the beginning of each term and unified arrangements should be made for the time and place of teaching. The teaching plan for unit teaching should also be carefully worked out beforehand, so that the content, method, teachers and time for integrated practical teaching could all be implemented.

3. Pay attention to the diversified nature of integrated practical teaching. Differentiate between the salient features of branches of learning and grades as well as the contents of teaching, and carry out teaching by adopting such diverse forms as inviting in, stepping out and going down. Regardless of whatever form is being adopted, it is necessary to pay attention to results, and adhere to the principle of unifying theory with practice.

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Genuine Knowledge Comes from Practice and Ability Is Acquired Through Struggle

by

the Party branch of the Shanghai Municipal No. 6 Middle School

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 15, 1973)

In the movement to criticize Lin Piao and rectify the style of work, the broad masses of teachers and students of our school, have studied seriously the works of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, and by maintaining the criticism of idealist transcendentalism spread by swindlers of the Lin Piao type, set in motion the in-depth development of the revolution in education.

Whether school education maintains the materialist theory of reflection or carries out idealist transcendentalism is an important part of the struggle between the two lines in education. It concerns the question of what road to take in running school and what kind of successors we are training. Only by criticizing idealist transcendentalism thoroughly could Chairman Mao's line in revolutionary education be implemented.

Chairman Mao teaches: "Correct ideas come from social practice, and from it alone; they come from three kinds of social practice; the struggle for production, the class struggle and scientific experiment." In accordance with the teaching of Chairman Mao, school education must serve proletarian politics and be integrated with productive labor, and must take the road of the "May 7 Directive" so that the students could develop morally, intellectually and physically and become workers with both socialist consciousness and culture.

Swindlers of the Lin Piao type, stubbornly clinging to the idealist "historical concept of genius," propagated that human knowledge could only be innate and was "endowed by heaven." They also uttered such nonsense as the purpose of students going to school was to "sit down and study properly," and there was no call to concern themselves with the destiny of mankind or with the future of the motherland. Following this road, the students would progress from the primary school to the secondary school, and from the secondary school to the university. From beginning to end they would be devouring books at the school without taking part in the three great revolutionary movements and without coming into contact with the workers and peasants. Consequently, they would become bookworms who know not what is exploitation or oppression nor could they tell the difference between the five kinds of grain.

For the sake of criticizing the "historical concept of genius" we organized the teachers and students to go to factories and rural areas for investigation and study. The discoveries and inventions of the workers and peasants in the practice of the struggle for production proved in a lively way the truth that "genuine knowledge comes from practice and ability is acquired through struggle."

The Hunghsing Measuring Instruments Plant in the past only engaged in the production of tombstones. After the great proletarian cultural revolution, the workers psintakingly scrutinized things and boldly took up practice. They used stone to make stands for machine tools and produced precision instruments. This incident educated the teachers and students most profoundly. Actually, human knowledge could in no way be separated from practice. Only by practicing seriously and summing up things unremittingly could knowledge be gradually grasped and ability enhanced. Maintaining the integration of school education with the practice of the three great revolutionary movements in society means maintaining the materialist theory of reflection. However, swindlers of the Lin Piao type held instead that provided a person was "naturally endowed with a good set of brain," he could understand anything and there was basically no need for him to take part in social practice. They advocated that students should study behind closed doors, struggle for "full marks" and become "pace-setters." This was identical with the so-called idea of "born with knowledge" advocated by Confucius.

By attaching importance to practice, we do not mean in any way to slight theory. We emphasize the importance of society as classroom but do not negate the role of the classroom in school. We maintain the concept of "unity of theory and practice" and have linked the two classrooms together. Theoretical knowledge, which scientifically reflects objective laws, is summed up from the practical experience of our precedessors. It is absolutely necessary for the students to master this knowledge while studying in the school. However, as far as the students are concerned, such knowledge has a bias toward rationality, and could not be considered as complete knowledge. In order to enable the students to grasp comparatively more complete knowledge and truly become workers with both socialist consciousness and culture, it is necessary to let them have the opportunity to take part in social practice while still at school.

During the great criticism and repudiation, we have summed up the experience in running school with open doors. Everybody is of the opinion that since the great cultural revolution the teachers and students of the school, by stepping out of the school and taking part in actual class struggle, the two-line struggle and industrial and agricultural productive labor, have integrated school education with the practice of the three great revolutionary movements in society. They have began to smash the past condition of "three separations" in the school, and the achievement they have scored is very great and their experience is valuable. Everybody says: "Although there is only a word of difference between 'open doors' and 'closed doors,' it nevertheless reflects the struggle between the two lines in education and the two theories of knowledge. It is easy to close the door but difficult to open it. The difficulty lies in the pernicious influence of idealist transcendentalism that exists in our mind." Many teachers have indicated that they must stand on the side of Marxism-Leninism, further cleanse themselves of the idealist spirit in struggle and run the school with open doors well.

In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Class struggle is the main subject you must learn," the broad masses of teachers and students have actively thrown themselves into the movement to criticize Lin Piao and rectify

the style of work, and by going in a systematic manner to the sidelanes, lanes and wharves to take part in the appraisal and examination of the four categories of elements and hitting out at speculators and manipulators, they have also tempered themselves in the storm of class struggle and further deepened their comprehension of the basic line of the Party.

In the teaching of such courses as language, etc., social investigation is developed based on the demand of teaching, and study and combat are unified, thus transforming the thinking of the students and improving their writing ability. In the teaching of such courses as industrial fundamentals, etc., apart from going to factories linked up with the school to do manual work and study, school-operated factories are also utilized to conduct teaching and to mobilize the students to make their own teaching apparatus and conduct scientific experiments.

We also organized a laser group, a carpentry group, an electric engineering group and a red medical group to carry out scientific and technical activities so that the students could apply the knowledge they have acquired in the classroom in practice, thus integrating theory with practice. Under the guidance of the workers and teachers, 16 students from our school have trial-manufactured a solid-state laser instrument. The students of the red medical group have used Chinese medicinal herbs to manufacture such medicines as the "Ichienhsi" eye-lotion. Students of the electric engineering group of the No. 16 class of the class of 74 have manufactured a semi-transistor two-way phone. In doing so, the students have not only gained practical experience but also deepened their comprehension of the basic theoretical knowledge already learned.

* * *

SERIAL PICTURES AND PAINTINGS

A New Atmosphere in the Garden of Fine Arts

- a visit to the "National Exhibition of Serial Pictures and Chinese Paintings" and the "Exhibition of Peasants' Paintings from Hu Hsien"

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, October 15, 1973)

On the joyous day celebrating the victorious closing of the 10th Congress and the 24th anniversary of the founding of the Chinese People's Republic, the "National Exhibition of Serial Pictures and Chinese Paintings" and the "Exhibition of Peasants' Paintings from Hu Hsien" opened at the China Art Gallery. Thousands of visitors were attracted there daily. They came in eagerness and went away satisfied. All were happily excited by the new and many-splendored atmosphere in the garden of fine arts and they warmly acclaimed the fresh victory on Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in literature and art.

Rich Harvest

Stepping into the three main halls in the west wing of the China Art Gallery, the happy spectacle of a rich harvest in serial pictures unfolds before the visitors. There are 97 sets of serial pictures on exhibition. They are selected from a large number of works created in various parts of the country since the great cultural revolution, and no matter whether ideological content or artistic form is taken into consideration, they all reflect a new creative level in serial pictures. Because there are so many interesting and absorbing works, most visitors are reluctant to depart.

As early as 40 years ago Lu Hsün had cried at the top of his voice that "serial pictures are extremely important," and artists should "assign equal importance and efforts to serial pictures." However, Lu Hsün's hope was never realized at that time. Only the impetus provided by the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and rectify the style of work and the in-depth criticism of the revisionist black line in literature and art made by the broad masses of writers and artists could have brought about the appearance of such a rich harvest of serial pictures.

In this exhibition, what is particularly exciting is the unprecedented expansion of the ranks engaged in creating serial pictures. There are not only professional artists, but also workers, peasants, PLA fighters, teachers, poets and writers. The participation of workers, peasants and soldiers with rich experience in the practice of the three great revolutionary movements in the drawing of serial pictures has brought new life into the field of serial pictures.

There are many new faces among those engaged in the drawing of serial pictures, and their works are also rich and colorful. Of the works on exhibition this time, apart from a large number of simple line free-hand sketches and black and white pencil drawings, there are also many works of gouache, water-color, pencil-sketch, ink-drawing, woodcut and scissors-cut.

New themes and new characters are produced by the new artists a[illegible] the new ranks. People should still remember that in 1963, there was a national contest for serial pictures. At that time, the list of prize-winning entries under the black line in literature and art was filled with such types of serial pictures as "scholars and beauties" and "people in the middle." Today, as one strolls through the gallery for the display of serial pictures, what strikes the eyes is another scene: so many heart-stirring important themes, and so many colorful images of heroes of the era are being reflected in these serial pictures. People could not help from thinking of the many workers who work with such revolutionary enthusiasm and are bent on preserving the images of the workers, peasants and soldiers, singing their praises and recording their deeds.

A great proportion of the works on display in this exhibition is made up of such works as "Heroic Workers of Tach'ing" and "The Road of Tachai" which portray themes of actual struggle. Such works as "Sparks of Youth" which shows the struggle of the educated young people against the class enemies, "Hailo Crossing" which praises the Red young fighters of the East China Sea steering a boat to ferry their PLA uncles across a rough sea, "On the Anti-Schistosomiasis Front" which unfolds the struggle between the two lines on the anti-schistosomiasis front, and "Story of Hsishuang Panna" which describes the warm concern shown by the Party, government, armymen and civilians on the frontier toward the new fighters of the reclamation corps, either portray a clear-cut and prominent subject matter, or are rich with the breath of life, or depict people in a unique style, or are strong in artistic construction and polish. They are all of great interest to the visitors. Serial pictures of the two revolutionary model plays "On the Docks" and "Ode to the Dragon River" are also acclaimed by the visitors for their more honest portrayal of the spirit and characters of the original scripts.

Works reflecting revolutionary and historical themes have also caught people's attention. "The Song of the Proletariat" which resurrects the revolutionary activities of poet Eugene Pottier in the Paris Commune, "Bethune in China" which eulogizes Norman Bethune, the international fighter, and "A Communication Center on the Sea" which describes the escorting of our Party cadres by the communications center behind the enemy line, are serious in attitude, and their composition and execution are of a very high quality. What is more worthy of rejoicing is the appearance of such a valuable work of art as "Great Revolutionary, Thinker and Writer Lu Hsün." This set of serial pictures in gouache is accorded a prudent and somber touch, and the coloring is also rendered with good taste to display the great life of Lu Hsün. Some of the pictures bring us back to the time of Kwangchow in 1927 and we see Lu Hsün striking the table and standing up to denounce the specters of Chungshan University. Some bring us back to the Shanghai of the thirties, and we witness Lu Hsün standing majestically to denounce bitterly the "four fellows" including Chou Yang. Some depict Lu Hsün studying Marxism assiduously under the light of a lamp, and dissecting himself relentlessly. Some show Lu Hsün sitting at a desk drafting a telegram to Yenan to convey his heartfelt respects to Chairman Mao and the CCP Central Committee. This set of pictures vividly expresses the noble character of Lu Hsün in "devoting himself body and soul to the state until his death."

Creating New Things

In the circular hall of the China Art Gallery and two of the halls in the east wing, 168 Chinese paintings are on exhibition.

Chinese art, refined through the ages, has already evolved a unique art style as well as brush technique of its own. However, at present, how could we create something new for the proletariat with this ancient art in the service of proletarian politics, in the service of the workers, peasants and soldiers and in the service of the socialist economic base? It is toward this end that the artists are still searching and experimenting.

To create something new, it is first necessary to have new contents and new feelings. Some of the works on exhibition are striving to eulogize the victories of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, to portray the heroes of our time and to delineate the features of socialism through the medium of Chinese paintings.

Standing before the picture "Hearts of Yenan People Turn to Chairman Mao," we feel emotionally aroused. It shows Chairman Mao kindly chatting with the peasants of Yenan. We seem to hear our kinsmen from Yenan reporting in a loud and clear voice their new achievements to Chairman Mao, and to happily listen together with them to the patient teachings of the leader. The picture "Chairman Mao Runs the 'Political Weekly'" draws us into the uncertain political climate of the great revolutionary era when Chairman Mao was using his rousing writings to expose the plot of the Kuomintang reactionaries to stifle the revolution and to angrily denounce the opportunist line of Ch'en T'u-hsiu.

Chinese paintings should also act as a mirror of the times. After the victorious closing of the Party's 10th Congress, many painters have wielded their brushes to paint this momentous tidings. The two paintings "Both Banks of the Whampao Are Bathed in the Glory of the Moving Sun" and another one are new works that have been executed to reflect the people of the whole country enthusiastically acclaiming the victory of the 10th Congress and their firm implementation of the spirit of the 10th Congress. Works with important contents that reflect the movement to criticize Lin Piao and rectify the style of work, reading and study, the development of education in ideology and political line, and the acclaiming of the vigorous growth of newborn things are also found in this exhibition. The rural cadre in "Assiduous Reading" seems to be an epitome of the broad masses of cadres. He is reading with concentration on the journey of continuing the revolution. "The Green Pine of Ch'angpai Mountain," "Applying for Party Membership" and "A League Meeting" have portrayed the vigorously spirit of the educated young people growing up healthily in the vast countryside. The "Call of the Motherland" by a Taiwan artist enables us to hear the yearning of the people of Taiwan to return to the embrace of the motherland and reflects the strong desire of the Chinese people to liberate Taiwan and unify the motherland.

Many works portraying subject matters dealing with the workers, peasants and soldiers are also endowed with a new mood. Such works as "There Is No Winter for the Tach'ing Oil Workers," "Voluntary Bicycle Caretaker," "It's Good To Hear the Bubbling of Crude Oil" and "Sparkle," have also vividly delineated the heroic images of the Chinese working people: They show how

in the harsh winter with howling wind and drifting snow the workers of Tach'ing, with their hearts glowing and brimming with heroism, pledge to contribute petroleum to the motherland; how an old retired worker takes care of and repairs bicycles for the workers who have gone to work, thus displaying the noble quality of his love for labor. Among the works reflecting subject matter in the countryside, such paintings as "Digging Mountains with Unceasing Effort" and "Now We Control Soil and Nature" strive to portray the spiritual world of the new peasants who are determined to make greater contributions to the collective economy and the new scene of daily increasing prosperity in China's countryside. "Riding Hard To Capture the Enemy" portrays life in an armed forces unit with emphasis on casting the form of the fighters riding through wind and snow to capture the enemy. The "People's Apple" eulogizes the fine style of the people's army in not taking anything from the people. In "Have A Drink, Uncle," the innocent and lovely young girl holding a bowl of tea with both hands, seems to sing a paean to the fish-and-water relations between the armymen and the civilians.

All these paintings, which portray the magnificent landscape as well as the lovely vegetation of the motherland, have given new meanings to the feelings and interests the artists wish to convey. Although they are the usual landscape paintings, "The Natural Barrier Becomes a Road" depicts the new look of a suspension bridge linking up the northern and southern banks of the Yangtze, and "The Great Green Wall" shows the planting of a tree belt as a windbreak to protect the crops, with militiamen patrolling and guarding the steel-like frontier of the sea against the enemy. Although the painting of pine trees and plum flowers is done in the same style as before, it is a departure from the self-appreciation implied in Chinese paintings of the past. In "A Green Pine on the Top of T'aishan Mountain," the ability of the pine tree to withstand the changes of the times is used as a simile to eulogize the lofty quality of the revolutionaries. In "To Be the Harbinger of Spring She Is Content," a field of brilliant plum blossom is used to glorify the spiritual aspect of the high-spirited Chinese people.

In order to have new ideological contents, it follows that there must also be a new artistic form. Just as some of the artists in this exhibition have said, China today is a socialist China in the seventies of the 20th century. In order to portray this new era, the original art technique of Chinese painting is inadequate. From this exhibition, you will see that some of the artists have, in their probing, not only created something new in the course of critically inheriting the traditional technique of Chinese painting, but also experimentally assimilated examples taken from foreign art. In the painting "Practice," for the sake of portraying in careful detail the condition of young woman worker practicing tying up loose yarn at night, the traditional technique of painting color with a fine brush is used, and the picture is simple in construction and a vivid portrayal of details. In the painting "Young Eagles Trying Their Wings," the painter has assimilated the traditional brush technique of painting with different shades of ink and also the strong points of the foreign technique of composition. The picture depicts a group of youngsters practicing martial art in the morning for the defense of the motherland. The composition is clear-cut, well defined and in proper prospective, and can better display the vigor and vitality of the younger generation.

After seeing this exhibition of Chinese paintings, people deeply believe that henceforth the broad masses of Chinese painters will in the practice of art produce "more and better works" under the guidance of the policies of "make the past serve the present," "Make foreign things serve China," "let a hundred flowers bloom" and "weed out the old to let the new emerge."

Masters

After seeing the "National Exhibition of Serial Pictures and Chinese Paintings," we went upstairs to the second floor to take a look at the "Exhibition of Peasants' Paintings from Hu Hsien." Stepping into the hall of this unusual exhibition, we were confronted by a strong and refreshing painting-style, which made us tingle all over and provided us with a new outlook on things. Looking at the 179 peasants' paintings from Hu hsien, we seemed to have stepped right into that advanced hsien of learning from Tachai in agriculture under the foothills of Ch'inling Mountain. Displayed before us were the energetic and vigorous new peasants and the daily improving new countryside.

In 1958, in response to the thundering war drums of the big leap forward, the peasants of Hu hsien began to paint. It was also precisely in that year that great leader Chairman Mao in the article "Introducing a Peasant Cooperative" profoundly pointed out, "Do the Chinese working people still retain any of their past slavish features? None at all; they have become the masters." Facts have attested to the correctness of this. In the past 50 years, the peasants' paintings of Hu hsien have been developed and tempered in the storm of the three great revolutionary movements. Its militancy has become stronger and stronger and its mass nature has become more and more widespread. They fully prove that under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the broad masses of Chinese working people have become the masters of socialist culture.

The paintings created by the peasants of Hu hsien are definitely not art for the sake of art. They have taken up the painting brushes because they are powerful weapons of struggle, and because they want to occupy the ideological and cultural grounds in the countryside. Look! The reactionary literature and art propagated by the landlords and rich peasants vainly hoped to distort the truth, but the peasants of Hu hsien, wielding their brushes, met them head-on and dealt them telling blows. When the Lin Piao clique advocated the fallacy of so-called "affluent country and strong people," the peasants of Hu hsien immediately held an art exhibition to give a strong rebuttal. For the sake of carrying out socialist education, they painted family history, village history and the history of class struggle. For the sake of giving impetus to learning from Tachai in agriculture, they painted about water conservation, pig raising, and self-reliance and hard struggle. After seeing the Exhibition of Peasants' Paintings from Hu hsien, one of the artists aptly said: "These pictures are painted with deep feeling by the peasants of Hu hsien!" True, the paintings by the peasants of Hu hsien have expressed precisely their revolutionary ideal and unrestrained determination to continue the revolution, make more contributions to the state, and eulogize

their love for the land of the proletariat as well as their love for collective economy and the outstanding labor of socialism.

The peasant-painters of Hu hsien said they must "draw facts and draw ideals." Look at that picture "Digging A Well"! The painter is not satisfied with merely painting the commune members digging the well above ground. He also adopts an elevated angle to paint the commune members working at the bottom of the well, thus fully portraying the exuberant spirit and the beautiful scene of making land give water. In the picture "A Commune Fish Pond," fishes of diverse colors, one larger than the next and one more beautiful than the other, exaggerate and at the same time realistically portray the flourishing development of diversified economy in a commune. This expressive style of revolutionary romanticism is skillfully applied in many of the works including "Grazing Sheep," "Harvest of Lotus Shoot," "Hills of Gold and Seas of Silver" and "Chili Harvest."

In particular, many visitors greatly admire the painting "Old Secretary" for its portrayal of this type of model image in a carefree and uninhibited style--an old secretary takes out again the book "Anti-Dühring" which he has read more than half through and reads it seriously during a break in labor. He is so engrossed in reading that he seems to have forgotten to apply the lighted match on his pipe. This picture, in the artistic phrase of freezing, has quite deeply revealed the awareness of the two-line struggle of the basic-level Party cadre who is bold in practice and reads books diligently. It is not only by chance that the painter Liu Chih-te has been able to paint this picture, since he himself happens to be the secretary of the Party branch of a production brigade. He is extremely familiar with the life and thinking of the personality in the picture. For the sake of painting this picture properly, he has paid the price in hard work and made many sketches of people similar to the character in the picture. These outstanding works have clearly expressed that peasant paintings are not only being popularized extensively in Hu hsien, but are also constantly improving in standard along the orientation of proletarian advance.

For the past 15 years, the contingent of amateur peasant-artists in Hu hsien is constantly expanding, and there are already 500 such artists at present. Among them are educated young people, working women, poor and lower-middle peasants and also basic-level commune and production brigade cadres of all ages. The fact that there is such a large number of people producing such an immense volume of colorful paintings is in itself a telling criticism of the idealist "theory of genius" publicized by the Lin Piao anti-Party clique.

The "Exhibition of Peasants' Paintings from Hu Hsien" has already aroused deep thought among many visitors. Looking over the history of literary and art development at home and abroad, people have no difficulty in discovering a rule: Very often, creative literature and art, having drawn nourishment from folk arts, are able to forge ahead to new prosperity. The era we are living in today is a great era. After the great revolutionary cultural revolution and the criticism of Lin Piao and rectification of the style of work, our socialist literature and art certainly will prosper further. Artists will certainly draw inspiration from the peasant paintings of Hu hsien, and because of that, by

going deep among the workers, peasants and soldiers and conscientiously remolding their world outlook, they will be able to implement better Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in literature and art and create works worthy of our times.

- NCNA Correspondent

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PARTY LEADERSHIP

Leading Role of Party Organizations in Central China Commune

(NCNA-English Changsha, Oct. 21, 1973)

"communist party leadership is the decisive factor in the growth of our commune," said members of the shaoshan commune, birthplace of the chinese people's great leader chairman mao. the shaoshan party branch chairman mao founded there was one of the earliest chinese communist grassroots units in the countryside.

the shaoshan commune has a population of 13,000 with 348 party members. it has a party committee, which leads party branches in the nine production brigades and party groups in the 80 production teams. the party organizations and party members have carried forward the glorious revolutionary tradition and given full scope to the party's leading role in guiding the peasants in building socialist villages.

the commune has undergone great changes since it was set up in 1958. grain yield last year averaged 8.1 tons per hectare as against three tons in 1958. remarkable increases have been registered in the output of cotton, oil-bearing crops, tea, pigs and fish. the commune runs 13 enterprises, including a tractor station, a farm machinery repair shop, a lime works, a forestry centre and a tea garden. culture, education and health work have also been improved.

the commune has advanced in the course of class struggle and the two-line struggle. when china was hit by natural disasters between 1959 and 1961, liu shao-chi and other capitalist-roaders in the party said that the communes had been set up too early and were being run badly, and advocated "san tzu yi pao" (more plots for private use, more free markets, more enterprises with sole responsibility for their own profits or losses and output quotas fixed on the basis of individual household) and "four freedoms" (freedom to practise usury, to hire labour, to buy or sell land and to engage in private enterprise). a handful of unreformed landlords and rich peasants also made a noise for "going it alone".

the party organizations led the commune members in studying chairman mao's teaching "only socialism can save china", and helped them recall what they suffered before liberation and strengthened their determination to take the socialist road. through their unity and reliance on the collective economy, the commune members overcame natural disasters and smashed the plots of class enemies to undermine the people's commune and restore capitalism.

since the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution, the commune party committee has led the peasants in studying chairman mao's works. veteran communists and family members of revolutionary martyrs are often invited to tell the peasants how chairman mao during his youth led the local people in making revolution. the commune members said: "we will never allow liu shao-chi and lin piao to change the political colour of our motherland, for which our revolutionary martyrs paid with their blood."

the most important task, the commune party committee holds, is to educate cadres and peasants in marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought. as early as in the 1920's, chairman mao ran night schools to spread marxism among the peasants. production brigades and production teams have followed chairman mao's example and run night schools for party members, young people, women and other commune members to study marxism-leninism stage by stage. theory is integrated with practice. in line with concrete problems, they study the party's political line and policies and criticize liu shao-chi's and lin piao's revisionism.

the party organizations at all levels guide the peasants in carrying out chairman mao's revolutionary line in socialist construction. the five-kilometre-long meandering shaoho river, which is silted up with eroded soil and gravel, used to bring disaster to the farmland in the flood season. the commune party committee made an over-all plan in 1971 to harness the river by collective strength and gave it to peasants to discuss. some peasants thought that the project was so big they should ask the state for funds and building materials.

this posed the question of which line to follow in socialist construction, to rely on their own collective strength, or ask for state help. the party committee led the commune members in studying chairman mao's teachings on self-reliance and arduous struggle and in criticizing liu shao-chi's fallacies, such as "the state provides money while the peasants plough the fields". mao ti-chiu, secretary of the shaoshan brigade party branch, recalled how the peasant self-defence detachment fought the reactionaries with swords and spears they had made themselves during the revolutionary war years. through discussion, the people made up their minds to rely on their own efforts in making revolution.

some 4,000 peasants from the nine brigades began to harness the river in the winter of 1971, working with 40 tractors and more than 400 carts. braving cold and wind, they quarried rocks and made lime. through hard efforts over two winter-spring periods, they completed the project. as a result, large areas of paddy fields were brought under irrigation. by relying mainly on their own efforts

with some state aid, they built six reservoirs and 800 ponds on hill-sides, and dug several hundred kilometres of ditches to link the reservoirs and ponds in a complete irrigation network. eighty per cent of the farmland in the commune now gives high stable yields irrespective of drought or waterlogging. they now grow two rice crops a year.

party members in the commune, both cadres and ordinary commune members, are the mainstay in class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment. the commune members call them "pace-setters on the road of socialism".

chung ching-sheng, a member of the peasant self-defence detachment in the revolutionary war years, often educates the villagers in the revolutionary tradition. though advanced in years, he is hale and hearty. he takes part in productive labour and acts as an adviser in farming. people call him "an evergreen pine".

deputy secretary of the shaoshan brigade party branch, mao tse-jen, serves as an "official" but remains an ordinary peasant. he follows chairman mao's teaching that cadres should not divorce themselves from productive labour while performing their duties.

three hundred steel water-pipes, each weighing 180 kilogrammes, were to be moved to the worksite and laid within a few days to defeat drought last year. this involved hard effort. mao tse-jen and some 40 commune members undertook the job which they finished in just three days and nights. he and another commune member were once assigned to breed rice seedlings when a cold wave hit. he got up three or four times every night during a 20-day period to observe the weather and take measures against the cold wave. the young shoots grew very well. he worked 293 days with the peasants last year, and the other ten members of the party branch did an average of 250 work-days.

WORKER CADRES

Noted Chinese Silk Tapestry Factory Trains Worker-Cadres

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Oct. 21, 1973)

famous for its fine, beautiful embroidery, the hangchow silk tapestry factory in east china is training and promoting cadres from among the workers. five leading cadres are veteran silk weavers, including the secretary and deputy secretary of the communist party committee, the chairman and vice-chairman of the factory revolutionary committee. of the other 33 cadres, 31 are workers in the factory, which has more than 1,700 people and produces more than 1,000 varieties of silk items.

forty-year-old lin kai-chi has been party committee secretary since he was 27. he is also chairman of the revolutionary committee. born in a tenant-peasant family, he worked as an apprentice in a silk mill when he was only 13 years old and was cruelly oppressed by the capitalists.

after liberation, he enthusiastically took part in political movements, studied and worked hard. he joined the communist party in 1954 and became a cadre the next year.

the factory party committee follows chairman mao's teaching: "it is essential to test and judge cadres and choose and train successors in the long course of mass struggle." it has in the past two years promoted to the leading posts a number of outstanding workers who have been tempered during the great proletarian cultural revolution and in the movement to criticize lin piao and rectify the style of work. among the 20 secretaries and deputy secretaries of party branches, ten were elected for the first time during the cultural revolution.

the party committee often organizes veteran cadres to tell the young people about their experience in work, and commends the achievements and points out the shortcomings of the new cadres. it also encourages them to study works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao. the new cadres are often sent to study classes run by a higher level. instructors are assigned to help those having difficulties in study.

yang yuan-erh, a party branch secretary, found it hard to study the "manifesto of the communist party" because she had very little schooling. veteran worker hu ah-san, a party committee member, came to help and told her his experience in study. she has made fast progress and is able to combine her study of marxism-leninism with practice.

the party organizations also encourage cadres to take part in productive labour so that they are not divorced from practice, from production and from the masses, and mature in the great revolutionary practice of class struggle and the struggle for production and scientific experiment.

all party branch secretaries and deputy secretaries in the factory's two main workshops are elected from among the workers. they keep working with their mates and often solve problems on the factory floor.

since liberation the factory has spared more than 40 cadres for other factories and government institutions.

the silk weavers had a low political status in the old society and were maltreated by the capitalists. since the founding of new china, the workers have taken part in factory management and have the right to discuss state affairs. important issues including production plans and rules and regulations, are decided upon only after full discussions by the workers.

the silk weavers are masters of the factory, and their wisdom and energy are brought into play.

gross output of the factory last year was 250 times that at the time of liberation. the factory has been expanded to a modernized new plant with 330 looms.

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

Chinese Agriculture, Industry, Medicine and Scientific Research Using Radioactive Isotopes

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 27, 1973)

chinese institutions of agriculture, industry, medicine and scientific research have widely studied and applied radioactive isotopes and rays and made many achievements.

agricultural scientists and technicians have cooperated with peasants in breeding new strains and doing other kinds of work with radioactive isotopes. using radiation or combining it with other methods, different places have bred dozens of new strains of rice, wheat, cotton, maize, millet, soya bean, rape and green manure crops,

which are high yielding, early ripening, resistant to pests and diseases and adapted to unfavourable farming conditions. good strains bred in liaoning, heilungkiang, kiangsu, shansi, szechwan and chekiang provinces as well as tientsin produced marked increases in yield after being planted on large tracts.

liaoning province, a tussah silkworm producer, irradiated the eggs with a low dosage of fast neutrons to stimulate their growth, thus raising the average output of silkworms by 28 per cent. some units have studied how to check the sprouting of onions and garlic by radiation so as to lengthen the storage time. others are studying how to irradiate the pupae of insects with rays to sterilize them and thus control harmful insects.

as radioactive isotopes constantly emit various kinds of rays, their path can be traced by detectors. valuable results have been achieved in applying radioactive tramers for over 30 items of scientific research on crops and in the fields of plant protection, animal husbandry and veterinary science.

the departments concerned in chekiang province have used radioactive isotopes to study the harmful effect of some pesticides to the environment and established ways for the safe and reasonable use of them. many places have made experiments with radioactive isotopes to determine the effect of phosphates.

the peking iron and steel institute and other units have used radioactive tracers to determine the reasons for gas bubbles and lamination in curved-type continuously cast billets, providing necessary data for improving the technology.

different places have applied radioactive tracers to study biological phenomena and the causes of various diseases, early diagnosis and the effect of various drugs on them.

radioactive isotopes and rays are used in chinese industry on an increasingly wide scale. the departments of chemical industry in shanghai and other places have synthesized polyacetal and poly-tri-fluoro-chloro-ethylene with the method of polymerization by radiation. kirin and other provinces have used accelerators to irradiate polyethylene by radiation to improve its softening temperature, the properties of high frequency insulation and mechanical strength. this makes a new type of insulation material for the electronics industry.

activation analysis is a rapidly developing new technique. samples without radioactivity can be irradiated by neutrons or charged particles so that elements in them can be turned into radioactivesamples

with special characteristics. then the composition of these samples can be analyzed. the peking academy of non-ferrous metals and other organizations have used this highly sensitive rapid method of analysis to determine high-purity metals and semi-conduction materials. they found more than 20 trace impurities, providing an effective method to improve such materials.

many units under the metallurgical, machine-building, chemical, petroleum, water conservancy, building and geological departments have produced various kinds of instruments and meters based on the principle that rays are absorbed and emit when passing through substances. these instruments and meters are used to measure the thickness of metal plates, plastics and paper, the density of ore pulp and liquid level. this has promoted automatic production.

china applied radioactive isotopes first in medicine. this new technique has now become one of the mainmeans used by many medical institutions to diagnose and treat some common and recurrent diseases. radioactive iodine has been used by many hospitals as a simple and reliable method for diagnosing thyroid diseases, and the rate of accuracy is above 90 per cent. some hospitals have used tracer medicines of radioactive iodine to diagnose kidney and coronary heart diseases.

with the wide use of radioactive isotopes in clinical practice, the technique of scanning internal organs has made further progress in chinese medicine. used to determine various diseases of the organs, it is simple, safe and painless. it is important for examining tumours in deep internal organs. various places have gradually carried out scanning of the liver, thyroid, kidney, brain, lung, placenta and bone.

radioactive isotopes and rays have shown increasingly remarkable effects in treating diseases. many medical institutions have used radioactive iodine to treat hyperthyroidism and oral doses of radioactive isotopes to carry out inner irradiation for treatment of thyroid metastasized cancer, angina pectoris and chronic osteomyelitis (inflammation of the marrow). external irradiation is applied on a fairly wide scale to treat malignant tumours. a medical team sent by jihtan hospital of the chinese academy of medical sciences to linhsien county, honan province, used intracavitary irradiation to treat the tumour in some cases of early stagecarcinoma of the esophagus as part of an experimental project which is simple and easy to be carried out in the countryside.

there are now more than 1,500 known isotopes of various elements. the atomic nucleus of radioactive isotopes is unstable and emit rays naturally. natural radioactive isotopes are extracted from uranium and thorium. artificial

radioactive isotopes are produced mainly by atomic reactors. the application of radioactive isotopes and rays in agriculture, industry, medicine and scientific research is an important aspect of the peaceful use of atomic energy.

china has produced more varieties and quantities of radioactive isotopes during the great proletarian cultural revolution and this provides a material basis for the widespread application of this new technique.

SILK INDUSTRY

East China City Develops Silk Industry

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Oct. 22, 1973)

an east china city now produces seven times as much raw silk and silk products as in pre-liberation days and turns out more than 140 varieties, as against a dozen or so before liberation.

huchou city has been a silk centre since ancient times, backed up by a developed sericulture on the plain around it. but the industry was dying before liberation owing to plunder by imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat-capitalism. on the eve of liberation, the city had only 300 reeling frames and 600 hand silk looms, scattered in 300 privately owned factories and workshops.

the people's government carried out socialist transformation of private enterprises after liberation and organized them into state-owned plants step by step. under the guidance of the party's general line of going all out, aiming high, and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism, the workers in 1958 made technical innovations and improved old and manufactured new equipment. the city now has more than 2,000 reeling frames, looms and winding frames.

the wuhsing silk mill was the biggest in the city before liberation. housed in gloomy, ramshackle buildings, it had 200 workers and 80 hand-operated looms and produced around 70,000 metres of silk cloth yearly. after liberation it put up new factory buildings totalling 11,000 square metres of floor space, in addition to a clinic, a bathhouse, a sports ground and other facilities for the benefit of the workers. it now has 530 workers and nearly 200 electric looms. it turns

out 2.7 million metres of silk cloth annually in 21 varieties as against six before liberation.

there was no silk printing mill in huchou before liberation. a silk printing and dyeing mill has been set up, producing 19 million metres in more than 90 varieties.

FISHERIES

East China Fishing Commune Makes Great Advance in Production

(NCNA-English Foochow, Oct. 22, 1973)

annual catches of a fishing commune in east china's fukien province have reached 15,000 tons, 12 times the pre-liberation figure for the area.

situated on the estuary of the min river, the minkiang people's commune of 1,200 households now has 125 medium-sized and big motorized junks and sea-going transport vessels. net-lifting machines, shoal detectors and tele-communications are used in fishing operations.

before liberation, the fishermen lived in misery because of heavy oppression and exploitation by the kuomintang reactionaries and fishing despots. they spent their whole lives on boats and the catches were very small. many fishermen, often whole families, drowned when their boats were overturned by strong winds.

the fishermen became masters of the state with china's liberation in 1949 and embarked on the road of socialist collectivization under the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line. they organized mutual-aid groups and then cooperatives and built big wooden junks. in 1958, ten fishing cooperatives combined to form the minkiang people's commune. more manpower and material resources promoted fishing production.

depending on its collective strength, the commune expanded production from coastal to deep-sea fishing. the state supplied the commune with more machinery, rolled steel, timber and other material for building large motorized boats. in the past dozen years, the commune has worked a dozen new fishing grounds along china's southeastern coast.

the fishermen began to build houses on land in 1956. now, with the help of the commune, all of them have settled down in new housing estates along the min river.

the minkiang commune has organized 500 women to make fishing-nets or process fish on land. about 230 young women join the fishermen in sea fishing. during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the commune has increased the number of boats, improved its fishing gear and catching methods and studied the movement of shoals. all this has helped the commune make good hauls in summer, formerly the off-season.

inspired by chairman mao's great call "in agriculture, learn from tachai", the commune has combined fishing with the development of farming and side-line production. it organized 300 commune members to reclaim wasteland in 1970. after three winter-spring periods of efforts, they reclaimed 35 hectares and harvested 7.5 tons of grain per hectare year after year. at the same time, the farm raises cattle, pigs, sheep, and ducks in large numbers. this has consolidated the collective economy based on fishing.

the commune has set up a number of factories to make nets, build motorized junks, net-lifting machines propellers and other fishing gear and do repair work. it has trained 330 operators of motorized junks, lathe operators, electricians and other skilled workers.

in the past 15 years, the minkiang commune sold 176,000 tons of marine products to the state and its public accumulation funds have reached 10,580,000 yuan.

there were no schools in this area in the past but the commune now has four primary and secondary schools which enrol more than 1,000 students. all school-age children enjoy free tuition at school. spare-time education has also made big advances. during the cultural revolution, the fishermen have sent their children to college for the first time.

the commune has a stadium and a 1,000-seat auditorium for film shows and theatrical performances. there is a clinic and four health stations and the commune provides a medical worker for each pair of fishing boats. the co-operative medical system is popular in the commune.

since liberation, representatives of the area have attended county, regional and provincial conferences of outstanding units and a national conference of model workers. several fishermen have been elected to party committees or revolutionary committees at county or regional levels.

SPORTS

Mass Sports Activities Among PLA Men

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 21, 1973)

vigorous sports activities have been spreading in the chinese people's liberation army, especially since last winter when it was preparing for the 1973 army sports meet.

large numbers of p.l.a. commanders and fighters go in for ball games, tug-of-war, gymnastics, swimming, mountaineering, long-distance handicap race and other sports in their spare time. they are active everywhere -- from barracks, outposts, airfields, naval docks and training grounds to rivers and lakes.

the army always regards mass sports activities as important for its all-round development and pays attention to strengthening leadership over such activities. many army units run training classes to help popularize sports in the companies.

they often combine sports with training in military skills and tactics. the commanders and fighters of a naval transportation team of the p.l.a. shenyang units and a scout company on the fukien front have become good swimmers and boatmen after training on the sea.

p.l.a. men often join the local people in sports activities. this has brought the armymen and the people still closer together.

in accordance with the principle of industry and economy, many army units build sports grounds and make simple table tennis tables, pommelled horses and other sports gear through their own efforts.

****
* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Chinese Friendship Group Leaves for Albania, Romania

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 22, 1973)

a friendship group of the china travel and tourism administrative bureau left here by air on october 20 to tour albania and romania. leader of the group is cheng chih-ping and deputy leader chen ping-hui.

the friendship group was seen off at the airport by leading members of departments concerned yang kung-su, li chuan-chung, li ping and tao yung-nien. on hand were jovan andoni, counsellor of the albanian embassy here, and liviu-viorel cucu, second secretary of the romanian embassy in peking.

CHINA AND BURUNDI

Chinese Foreign Trade Minister Fetes Burundi Trade Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 21, 1973)

chinese minister of foreign trade li chiang gave a banquet here this evening in honour of all members of the trade delegation from burundi with longin kanuma, minister of public works, transport and equipment, as its leader, and nduwayo leonard, director-general of foreign affairs and cooperation of the foreign ministry, as its deputy leader.

first secretary sahinguvu gerard and second secretary nzambimana edouard of the burundi embassy here attended the banquet.

present were chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, and leading members of departments concerned, including li pin-chou, chao yuan, hsueh na and lu hsueh-chien.

in his toast, minister li chiang said that since the signing of the economic and technical cooperation agreement and the trade agreement between the governments of china and burundi last year, the friendly relations and economic and trade relations between the two countries have constantly grown thanks to the joint efforts by the two sides. "we believe that the current visit of the delegation will further promote our mutual understanding and promote the friendly cooperation between the two countries and their trade relations," he added.

minister kanuma said in his toast: "this cooperation between our two countries on the basis of equality and mutual benefit conforms to the ideals of the freedom-loving people in the sense that it does not aim to place the recipient countries in a dependent position, but to help them to embark on the road of developing their independent economy by their own strength." he said that the burundi people as well as other people in struggle are proud of the political stand taken by the chinese government in the struggle against hegemonism practised by the superpowers, against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and the dying zionism.

the banquet was filled with an atmosphere of friendship.

minister li chiang had talks with minister kanuma this morning.

CHINA AND FRANCE AND NETHERLANDS

President of International Council of Scientific Unions Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 21, 1973)

professor jean coulomb, president of the international council of scientific unions and academician of the academy of sciences of paris, professor frans antonie stafleu, i.c.s.u. secretary general and academician of the dutch royal academy of sciences, and mr. f.w.g. baker, i.c.s.u. executive secretary, left peking today together with their wives for south china. they arrived here on a friendly visit on october 15.

vice-president of the academy of sciences of china wu yu-hsun met and had a friendly talk with professors jean coulomb and frans antonie stafleu and mr. f.w.g. baker on october 19.

vice-chairman of the scientific and technical association of the people's republic of china chou pei-yuan yesterday met and feted the i.c.s.u. president, secretary general and executive secretary and their wives. present on the occasion were leading members of chinese organizations concerned and scientific workers, including chang wei, cheng mao-lan, ku kung-hsu, lin jung, wang ti-cheng, lu shih-chia and chen ping.

CHINA AND GUYANA

Government Trade Delegation from Guyana Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 21, 1973)

the government trade delegation from the co-operative republic of guyana led by george king, minister of trade and consumer protection, arrived here by air today for a friendly visit after attending the autumn export commodities fair in kwangchow.

the delegation was greeted at the airport by minister of foreign trade li chiang and leading members of departments concerned cheng to-pin, chen teh-ho, li shu-teh and chang hsing-chiao.

the delegation arrived in kwangchow on october 14. while in kwangchow, it held talks with chinese import and export corporations at the fair and went sightseeing in the city. upon its arrival and departure from the city, it was greeted and sent off by shan yin-chang, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, and vice-minister of foreign trade chen shu-fu. shan yin-chang also gave a banquet in its honour.

First Ambassador of Guyana to China Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 21, 1973)

david arthur singh, first ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the co-operative republic of guyana to the people's republic of china, arrived here by air today.

Chinese Foreign Trade Minister Fetes Guyanese Trade Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 22, 1973)

li chiang, chinese minister of foreign trade, gave a banquet here this evening for all members of the visiting government trade delegation from the co-operative republic of guyana led by george king, minister of trade and consumer protection.

guyanese ambassador to china david arthur singh and mrs. singh attended the banquet.

present were chen mu-hua, chinese vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, and leading members of departments concerned cheng to-pin, lin ping, yen chia-hua and chu chuan-hsien.

minister li chiang proposed a toast at the banquet which was filled with a friendly atmosphere. he said: "both china and guyana are developing countries in the third world. we are bound by our common tasks of opposing hegemonism practised by the super-powers, safeguarding state sovereignty and developing national economy". he said: "we highly value the relations of unity and mutual help and friendly cooperation that have been established between china and guyana and between their peoples. we believe that the delegation's visit will surely make a new contribution to the relations between the two countries, trade relations in particular."

minister george king in his toast pointed out: "our peoples have a common experience. we were oppressed and exploited. and we are now joined in the struggles against those policies which seek to re-establish those conditions, conditions which again permit the suppression and exploitation through neo-colonialism." he said: "we place great value on the understanding and friendship between our two peoples.

one of the main objectives of this mission to your country is to foster and further develop such understanding and friendship between our two countries. we hope our friendship will flourish in the years ahead."

minister li chiang and vice-minister chen mu-hua held talks respectively with minister george king today.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Trade Union Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 21, 1973)

a 15-member friendship delegation of the all japan council of transport and communications workers unions sent by the headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) arrived here from kwangchow by plane today.

leader of the delegation is toshifumi akamine, and deputy leader, hiroshi suzuki and secretary-general, yoshikazu kasuga.

hajime miyoshi, deputy director-general of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox), arrived by the same plane.

the japanese guests were met at the airport by leading members of chinese departments concerned han hsi-ya, li jui-huan, liu chih, han ping-chih and cheng chu-sheng.

Chinese Port Friendship Delegation Leaves Peking for Japan

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 22, 1973)

a chinese port friendship delegation led by li hua-pin, director of the tientsin port administration, left here for japan by air yesterday at the invitation of yasushi oshima, mayor of osaka.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by yu mei, vice-minister of communications, and leading members of departments concerned chang peng-shou, wang pao-shan and chen meng-chi.

present at the airport were also yoshitoshi munakata, counsellor of the japanese embassy in peking, and japanese friends in peking yoshizo yasuda, toshiko fukutomi and koichi yamamoto.

CHINA AND MALI

Chinese Red Cross Society Donates Medicines to Drought-Stricken Mali People

(NCNA-English Bamako, Oct. 20, 1973)

the chinese red cross society has donated 341 cases of medicines to relieve drought-stricken mali people.

the chinese embassy here, on behalf of the chinese organization, recently handed over the gift to the mali ministry of public health and social affairs and conveyed the chinese people's profound sympathy and sincere solicitude for mali drought victims.

the mali ministry in a note to the embassy expressed deep thanks to the chinese people for their constant support and sympathy with the mali people.

CHINA AND NETHERLANDS

Netherlands Guest Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 21, 1973)

van oorschot, general director of the ministry of economic affairs of the netherlands, arrived here by air tonight on a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese ministry of foreign trade.

he was welcomed at the airport by chinese assistant minister of foreign trade tu yu-yun and leading members of departments concerned, including cheng to-pin and mao hung-yuan. first secretary of the netherlands embassy in peking j.w. semeijns de vries van doesburgh was present.

CHINA AND NEW ZEALAND

New Zealand Doctors' and Academics' Touring Party Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 22, 1973)

the new zealand doctors' and academics' touring party of the new zealand-china society left here by air yesterday for a visit to shanghai and hangchow before going home. leader of the party is jock how, president of the wellington branch of the new zealand-china society, and deputy leader is doctor william invan glass.

seeing the party off were yueh tai-heng, a leading member of the china international travel service, as well as liu ke and kao chen-tung.

during their stay in peking, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries li en-chiu met and had a friendly talk with the new zealand guests.

the touring party arrived here on october 15. prior to its arrival, it had visited kwangchow, wuhan and shihchiachuang.

CHINA AND PERU

Vice Foreign Minister Yu Chan Meets and Fetes Peruvian Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 22, 1973)

chinese vice-foreign minister yu chan today met and had a friendly talk with the delegation of the peruvian national system of support for social mobilization (sinamos) led by carlos delgado, vice-president of the national committee of the sinamos. the vice-minister gave a banquet in honour of the peruvian guests.

present on the occasion was peruvian ambassador to china eduardo valdez.

also present were hsiao peng, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry, and leading members of chinese departments concerned, including chen teh-ho, li yung-kai and pao kuang-tsung, as well as wang yen-chang, counsellor of the chinese embassy in peru.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Chinese Vice Minister of National Defense Meets Romanian Army Medical Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 22, 1973)

hsiao ching-kuang, vice-minister of national defence, this morning met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with the romanian army medical delegation led by major general alexandru augustin.

present on the occasion were chang ju-kuang, deputy director of the general logistics department of the chinese people's liberation army, and sun meng-chi, tu tung-chin, liu hsuan-ting and chu kai-yin.

ion dorobantu, minister-counsellor, and col. ioan dubesteanu, military attache, of the romanian embassy in peking, were also present.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Tanzanian Health Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 21,1973)

the tanzanian health delegation led by a.h. mwinyi, tanzanian minister of health, wound up a friendly visit to china and left peking for home by air today.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were chinese minister liu hsiang-ping and vice-minister huang shu-tse of public health, and leading members of other departments concerned, including huang chia-szu, ouyang ching, wang kang-chiu and li heng.

present at the airport were also counsellor z.r. paschal and other officials of the tanzanian embassy in peking.

members of the delegation had visited peking, tsinan, nanking, shanghai and hangchow, where they toured factories, people's communes, hospitals, medical colleges and places of historical interest, and had an extensive contact and exchange of experience with chinese medical personnel, promoting understanding and friendship between them.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Vietnamese Vice Minister of Foreign Trade Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Oct. 22, 1973)

vice-minister of foreign trade of the democratic republic of viet nam nguyen chanh and his party left here by air on october 20 to visit shanghai before going home. they are accompanied by yang jung-chieh, deputy department director of the chinese ministry of economic relations with foreign countries.

seeing them off at the airport were li chiang, minister of foreign trade, han tsung-cheng, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, and leading members of departments concerned.

on hand were d.r.v.n. ambassador to china ngo thuyen and embassy officials.

CHINA AND YEMEN (YAR)

Chinese Red Cross Grain Supplies Handed Over to Yemen Arab Republic

(NCNA-English Sanaa, Oct. 21, 1973)

5,000 tons of wheat donated by the chinese red cross society to the yemen arab republic were handed over at a ceremony in hodeida port recently.

the donation is aimed at helping the drought-affected people of the yemen arab republic to overcome their difficulties.

salih el gamali, representative of the government of the yemen arab republic and adviser to the ministry of finance, and chang tsan-ming, chinese ambassador to the yemen arab republic, were present at the ceremony. ambassador chang tsan-ming extended sympathy and regards to the yemeni drought-stricken people on behalf of the chinese government and people. adviser gamali expressed thanks for the aid given by the chinese government and people on behalf of the yemeni government and people.

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